MUMPS.

The number of deaths reported as due to mumps was 115, of which 49 were of white males, 38 of white females, 14 of colored males, and 14 of colored females. The proportion of mortality from this cause was therefore much greater among the colored than among the whites. Over half the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age. Mumps is a disease which is rarely fatal, and the number of deaths above reported indicates the occurrence of over 100,000 cases of this affection during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

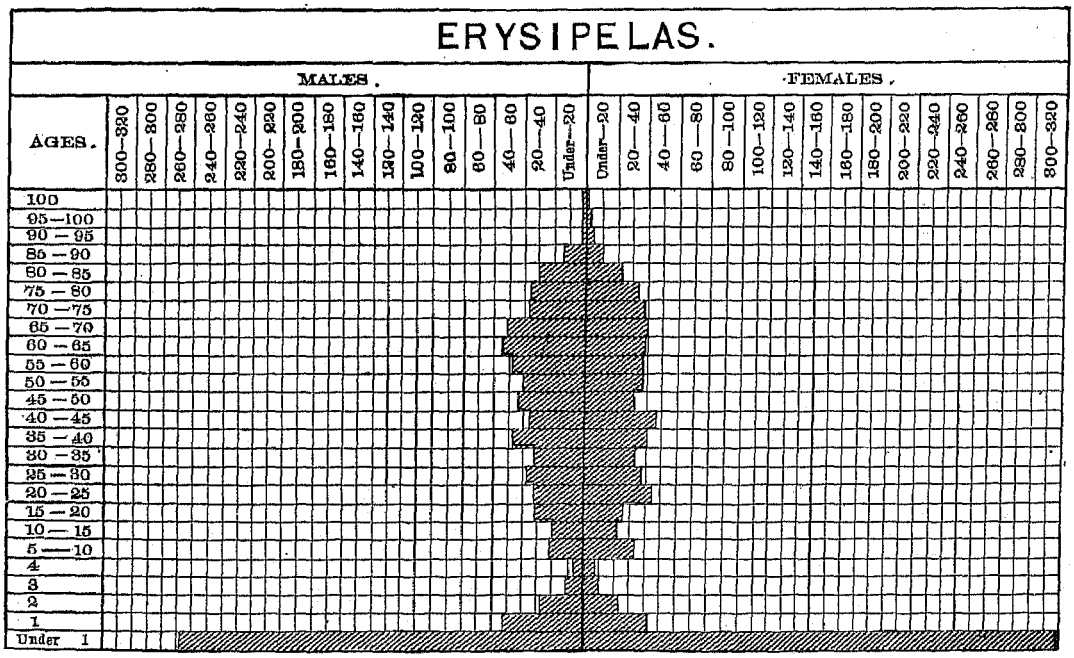
The number of deaths reported as due to erysipelas was 4,275 (2,261 males, 2,014 females), being 565 in every 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 642 in 1870, 697 in 1860, and 863 in 1850. In each 1000 deaths from specified causes it caused in males 6.07, and in females 5.80 deaths.

The following table and diagram show the proportion of deaths reported as due to this cause in relation to age, with distinction of sex:

TABLE 56.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ERYSIPELAS AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN EACH 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	268.17	316.24	15–20 years	31.91	27.39	60–65 years	55.85	38.84
1 year	53.19	43.33	20–25 years	33.69	44.82	65–70 years	50.98	40.84
2 years	29.26	23.41	25–30 years	38.12	36.85	70–75 years	36.35	38.35
3 years	12.85	12.45	30–35 years	34.13	33.37	75–80 years	35.46	33.86
4 years	7.54	8.96	35–40 years	48.32	41.83	80–85 years	30.14	23.41
Total under 5 years	371.01	404.38	40–45 years	35.00	47.31	85–90 years	13.30	12.95
5–10 years	24.82	34.86	45–50 years	43.44	32.87	90–95 years	2.22	6.97
10–15 years	20.83	22.41	50–55 years	42.55	37.35	95 and over	2.22	3.98
			55–60 years	48.76	37.35	Unknown	2.22	2.99

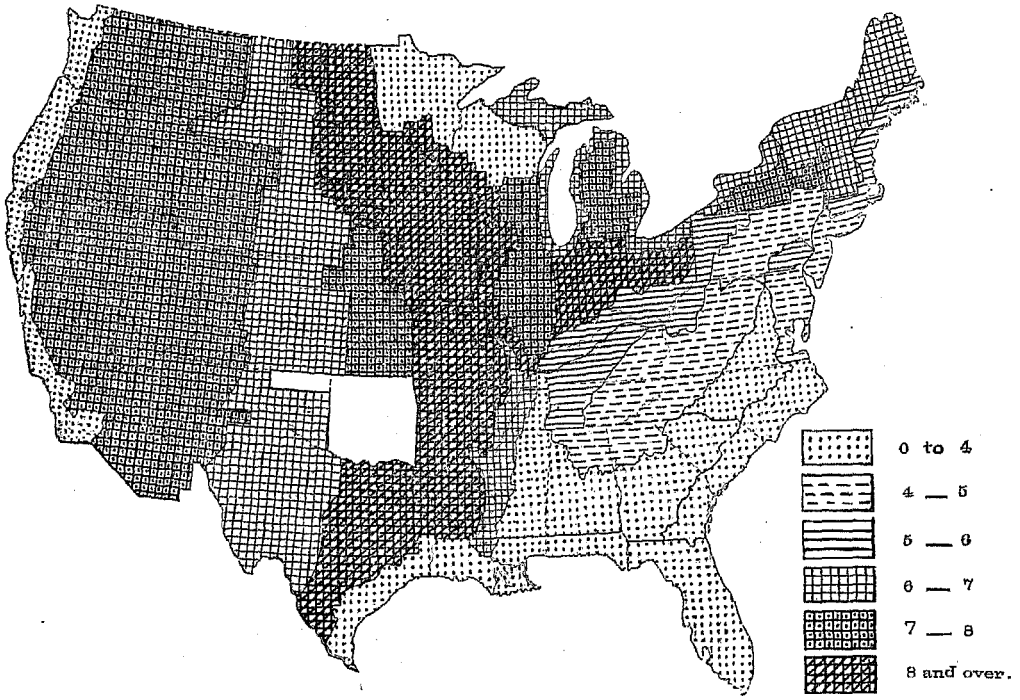
FIG. 55.—DEATHS FROM ERYSIPELAS AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



It will be seen that the greatest proportion of deaths occur under 2 years of age; that the frequency of death then diminishes to the age of 5, after which it gradually, though somewhat irregularly, increases to the age of 70, and then again diminishes throughout the period of old age. The mortality of females from this disease is somewhat greater than that of males in the lower ages up to the end of the child-bearing period, that is, up to 45 years of age, after which it is less.

The following cartogram indicates by grand groups the geographical distribution of the deaths reported as due to erysipelas. The proportion is low in the South, in the Northwest, and on the Pacific coast, and high in the Prairie region:

FIG. 56.—DEATHS FROM ERYSIPELAS PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.



CONSUMPTION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to consumption during the census year was 91,270, being the greatest number reported as due to any single cause of death. Of this number, 40,512 were of males and 50,758 were of females. It is reported as causing 12,059 in every 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 14,199 in 1870, 12,453 in 1860, and 10,376 in 1850. In England and Wales, for the 10 years 1870–'79, it caused in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes 10,159 deaths, and in the year 1880, 9,141 deaths.

The term "consumption", as used in the enumerators' returns, is no doubt a vague one, and includes many cases which are not due to true tubercular phthisis, especially in infants; yet it is probable that a very large majority of the cases thus reported are rightfully named, and that some conclusions may be drawn from the figures as to the relative prevalence of tubercular lung disease which will be reliable to a great extent. The census figures indicate that it is more frequent in females. In the 50 large cities, out of each 1000 deaths from known causes, it caused 131.9 in males and 144.3 in females; and in the rural districts it caused 101.9 deaths in males and 146.6 in females. In England, for the year 1880, the deaths from this cause in males were 84.6, and in females, 91.8 per 1000 of all specified causes of death.

A greater mortality from this disease in the female might be expected, because women are, as a rule, more confined to the house and more exposed to air contaminated by the products of respiration, and also because they are more exposed to contagion in nursing cases of the disease, the present prevailing theory being that tubercular phthisis is due to a peculiar micro-organism, the *bacillus tuberculosis*, acting in conjunction with a peculiar constitution or condition of the body, of which we know little, except that it may be either hereditary or induced or promoted by breathing foul air.

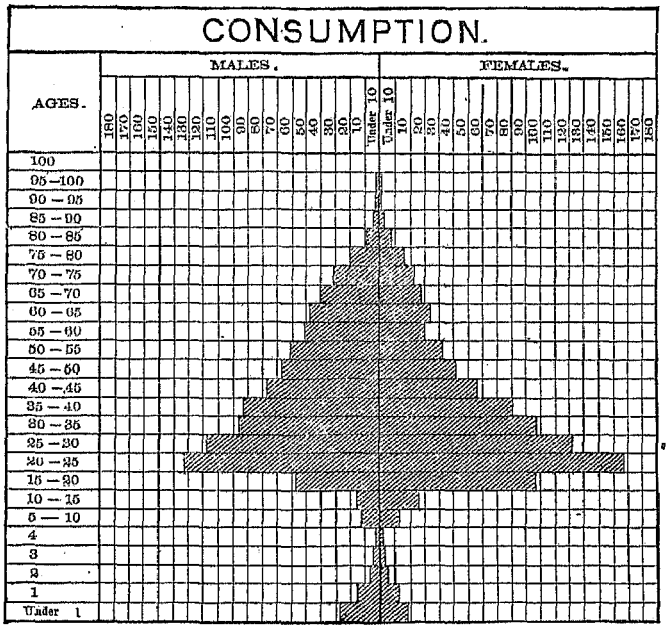
The mean age at death of those reported as dying from consumption during the census year was 37 years.

The following table and diagram show the proportion of deaths reported as due to this cause at various ages:

TABLE 57.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN EACH 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	20.86	19.28	15–20 years	59.74	107.03	60–65 years	49.08	32.26
1 year	14.76	11.23	20–25 years	131.73	167.92	65–70 years	40.40	27.67
2 years	8.73	6.96	25–30 years	118.74	142.15	70–75 years	31.54	22.31
3 years	4.69	4.11	30–35 years	97.01	107.21	75–80 years	20.81	16.04
4 years	2.98	2.87	35–40 years	93.47	90.18	80–85 years	9.05	8.03
			40–45 years	76.26	67.85	85–90 years	3.08	2.79
Total under 5 years	61.00	44.46	45–50 years	68.72	51.87	90–95 years	0.87	0.87
5–10 years	11.08	12.66	50–55 years	61.53	41.91	95 and over	0.30	0.34
10–15 years	14.46	26.18	55–60 years	51.16	30.28	Unknown	4.64	3.82

FIG. 57.—DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



In considering this table and diagram it must be borne in mind that they do not represent the relative liability to the disease at different ages, because the decrease of the living population at the higher ages is not taken into account.

It will be seen that the great majority of the deaths from consumption occur between the ages of 15 and 65, the greatest proportion in any decennium occurring between the ages of 20 and 30. The proportion of deaths between the ages of 15 and 35 is greater in the female than in the male. If we take the group of ages from 15 to 65 and compare the number of deaths reported as due to consumption with the total number of deaths from specified causes at the same group of ages, we find that the proportion is greatest in the large cities, being, per 1,000,000 deaths, for males, 307,154, and for females, 338,571, while in the rural districts it is, for males, 218,455, and for females, 298,583. At the same group of ages in those regions where distinctions of color and parentage are made, the proportions are, for whites, in each 1,000,000 deaths, males, 242,842, females, 302,046; for colored, males, 248,179, females, 326,973; for those of Irish parentage, males, 309,507, females, 375,636, and for those of German parentage, males, 249,498, females, 254,958. From these figures it would seem that the proportion of deaths from this cause in the colored race is but slightly greater than in the white, and that it is greatest of all in the Irish. At ages under 15 a great excess of deaths from this cause is reported in the colored race. These and other age relations are shown in the following table:

TABLE 58.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from consumption in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	2,460	1,030	32,559	4,276	16,369	32,285	239,224	81,345
	F.	2,248	1,964	42,407	3,946	17,621	60,904	306,699	82,150
Rural	M.	1,887	815	22,770	3,689	17,092	30,446	218,455	82,314
	F.	1,733	1,573	32,905	3,343	18,562	57,827	298,583	85,650
Cities	M.	573	215	9,789	587	14,370	41,878	307,154	75,742
	F.	515	391	9,502	603	15,055	77,502	338,571	66,978
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	927	271	15,395	1,971	13,531	20,967	242,842	79,943
	F.	756	544	19,649	1,953	12,947	42,814	302,046	84,733
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	574	419	3,987	301	25,308	92,905	248,179	71,650
	F.	637	761	6,409	287	31,861	151,957	326,973	69,610
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	103	63	3,807	399	15,744	40,541	309,507	98,934
	F.	89	116	4,354	339	16,129	80,780	375,636	86,767
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	84	46	2,361	297	10,771	26,744	249,498	98,802
	F.	72	60	1,787	175	11,072	36,832	254,958	74,691

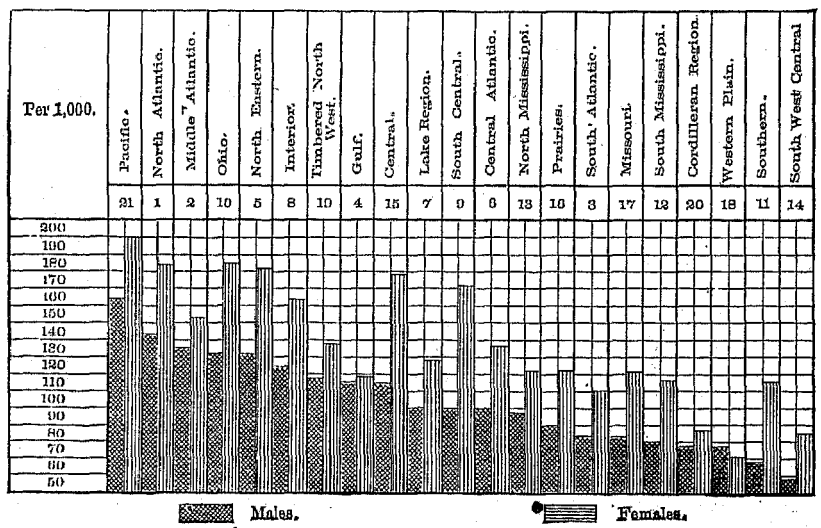
The geographical distribution of the deaths reported as due to this cause is shown by Map No. 12. The greatest proportion appears in New England and the middle states, the middle Atlantic coast, the Ohio valley, the western part of Kentucky, the central part of Tennessee, and on the coast of California. The special prevalence in those counties of Mississippi bordering on the Gulf coast, as indicated by the map, is, in part at least, due to the peculiar distribution of the population of this region as regards age. The proportions indicated in Florida, northern Minnesota, and eastern Colorado are much too great, because of the number of deaths occurring in these localities of persons who had contracted the disease elsewhere, and who went to these places because of their supposed freedom from influences producing or aggravating the disease. While the original schedules of deaths contain data from which it would be possible to make, in part at least, the necessary deductions to express the true tendency to this disease in these localities, such calculations have been made impossible from the want of clerical force. The proportion of deaths is greater in the interior of Michigan and Ohio than on the lake coast, and on the Gulf coast of Texas than in the interior of that state. The regions showing the least proportion of deaths are in southern and western Georgia, central Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, and the western territories; the Appalachian region also shows a low proportion as compared with the country lying on either side.

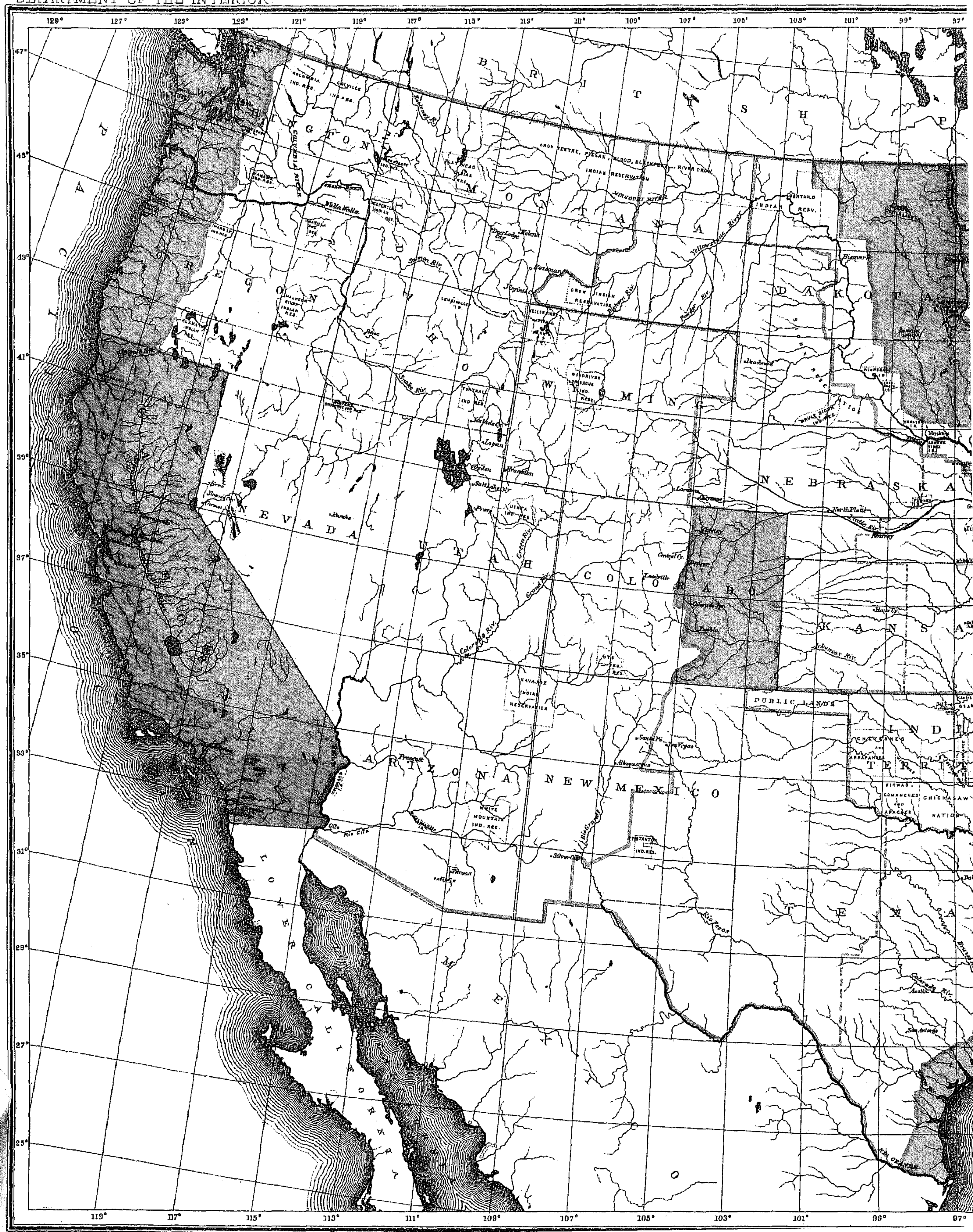
The following table indicates the relative proportion of deaths from this cause in each of the 21 grand groups, with distinction of rural and cities, and, for certain regions, of white and colored, and Irish and German parentage:

TABLE 59.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	101.9	146.6	131.9	144.3	126.2	139.1	198.4	123.6
1. North Atlantic Coast region	148.7	197.2	138.0	162.8	.....	.....	231.0	140.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	136.2	168.5	136.8	148.0	140.9	175.1	212.6	147.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	76.5	101.6	138.2	145.4	88.0	105.5	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	96.0	100.9	151.2	153.2	115.8	120.6	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	131.0	186.1	147.1	153.2	.....	.....	232.9	113.4
6. Central Appalachian region	99.7	136.9	123.7	146.7	.....	.....	183.7	143.2
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	109.8	156.8	94.7	101.0	.....	.....	201.4	116.1
8. The Interior Plateau	116.0	166.6	142.3	160.4	138.4	176.7	171.0	165.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	101.5	171.0	.....	.....	124.3	179.3	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	137.1	195.0	125.0	151.0	150.7	238.1	179.6	137.9
11. Southern Interior Plateau	69.0	116.5	.....	.....	83.3	100.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	80.3	115.7	.....	.....	81.1	108.8	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	91.5	125.3	116.9	118.8	.....	.....	145.5	100.2
14. Southwest Central region	59.6	84.4	.....	.....	70.3	77.0	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	115.4	180.4	131.0	155.3	136.8	221.4	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	91.1	122.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.2	81.5
17. Missouri River Belt	83.9	121.4	84.7	121.3	.....	.....	140.7	80.1
18. Region of the Western Plains	69.8	68.2	145.8	110.5	.....	.....	51.9	42.2
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	118.2	139.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.2	101.4
20. Cordilleran region	78.8	85.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.9	144.8
21. Pacific Coast region	155.9	184.1	170.4	139.8	.....	.....	146.0	113.9

FIG. 58.—DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.




N E V A D A
U T A H
C O L O R A D O
A R I Z O N A
N E W M E X I C O
N E B R A S K A
D A K O T A
K A N S A
T E X A
PUBLIC LANDS
NAVAJOE INDIAN RESERVATION
INDIAN RESERVATION
MISSOURI RIVER
CHICKASAW NATION
119°
117°
115°
113°
111°
109°
107°
105°
103°
101°
99°
97°

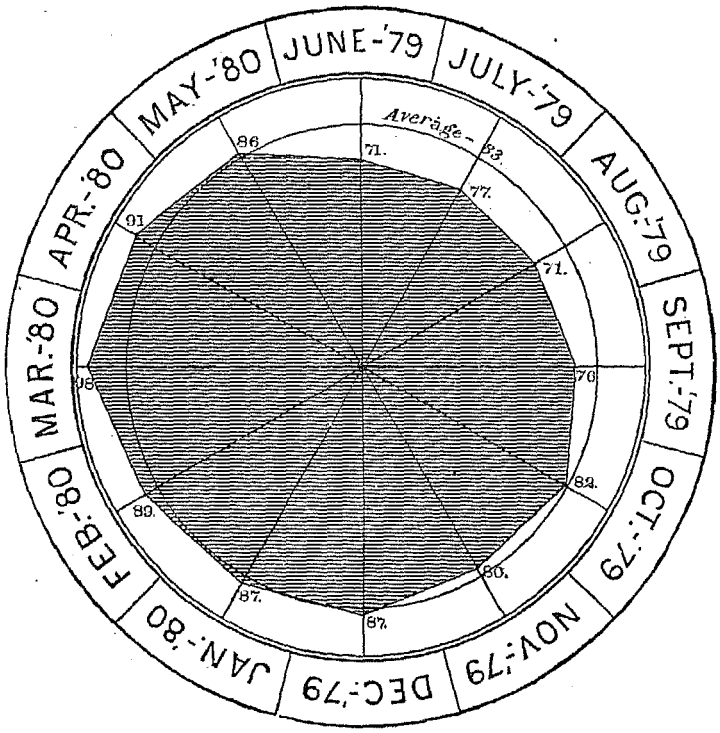

MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
FROM
CONSUMPTION
AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DEATHS
FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
—Under 75 per 1000.
— 75 to 99 "
—100 to 124 "
—125 to 149 "
—150 to 174 "
—175 and over "

The following table and diagram show the relations of deaths reported as due to consumption in the 31 registration cities with relation to the month of death. It will be seen that in the aggregate the distribution of deaths from this cause is tolerably uniform throughout the year, although somewhat larger in the winter and spring months, reaching its maximum in the month of March:

TABLE 60.—SHOWING FOR 31 REGISTRATION CITIES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS FOR EACH CITY, AND THE PROPORTION FOR EACH MONTH IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION FOR ALL THE 31 CITIES.

Cities.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Total	19,917	1,748	1,785	1,961	1,821	1,713	1,420	1,536	1,429	1,529	1,640	1,595	1,740
Baltimore, Md	1,162	86	104	122	113	95	77	90	87	94	85	95	114
Boston, Mass	1,211	121	102	122	109	102	97	83	87	81	92	101	114
Brooklyn, N. Y	1,691	129	159	171	132	139	104	132	130	168	148	140	139
Cambridge, Mass	141	11	5	14	13	11	15	11	14	15	15	5	12
Camden, N. J	110	7	6	10	9	12	8	8	7	12	9	11	11
Charleston, S. C	246	23	25	18	17	21	23	27	13	17	18	20	24
Chicago, Ill	843	73	80	93	98	51	66	54	61	51	77	63	76
Cincinnati, Ohio	707	57	58	64	68	62	48	60	52	51	69	47	71
Cleveland, Ohio	273	25	30	27	33	21	18	21	23	24	18	18	15
Fall River, Mass	135	11	12	19	13	16	7	12	10	9	6	10	10
Indianapolis, Ind	187	11	18	12	18	13	18	23	8	16	18	20	12
Jersey City, N. J	333	34	33	32	24	22	20	25	20	34	24	34	22
Lawrence, Mass	151	15	13	20	17	10	8	11	13	10	12	10	12
Louisville, Ky	402	35	34	35	44	48	45	30	24	34	20	10	37
Lowell, Mass	210	22	22	22	22	10	16	13	14	13	22	8	17
Lynn, Mass	111	6	6	12	12	8	10	10	10	8	10	6	13
Milwaukee, Wis	200	17	20	21	15	21	20	14	16	14	14	11	17
Nashville, Tenn	136	7	15	17	13	16	10	9	7	13	7	11	11
Newark, N. J	388	48	32	33	29	38	33	34	24	20	31	31	26
New York, N. Y	4,290	405	373	386	395	353	281	330	285	329	372	398	383
New Orleans, La	852	66	70	77	78	77	49	89	56	67	94	64	65
Paterson, N. J	153	12	12	12	11	20	12	10	14	9	9	14	18
Philadelphia, Pa	2,677	249	239	280	223	249	179	210	210	194	205	208	225
Pittsburgh, Pa	293	26	32	33	32	26	20	22	21	21	17	24	19
Providence, R. I	308	29	32	35	28	21	16	25	24	20	31	20	21
Richmond, Va	265	19	30	23	22	29	19	21	17	19	25	15	26
San Francisco, Cal	717	70	59	74	80	62	65	32	43	55	65	50	62
Saint Louis, Mo	804	50	67	77	72	56	65	58	65	59	67	74	94
Washington, D. C	618	48	72	67	53	64	51	49	39	44	35	43	53
Wilmington, Del	157	17	9	20	16	11	14	12	11	9	13	10	15
Worcester, Mass	146	19	16	13	12	20	6	11	9	10	12	12	6
Per 1000	.....	87.76	89.62	98.45	91.42	86.00	71.29	77.12	71.74	76.76	82.34	80.08	87.36

FIG. 59.—DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



PNEUMONIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to pneumonia was 63,053, of which 35,493 were of males and 27,560 of females. Next to consumption it caused the greatest number of deaths, giving 8,330 in each 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 8,128 in 1870, 6,874 in 1860, and 3,755 in 1850. In England and Wales, for the ten years 1870–'79, it caused in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes 4,724, and in 1880, 4,772.

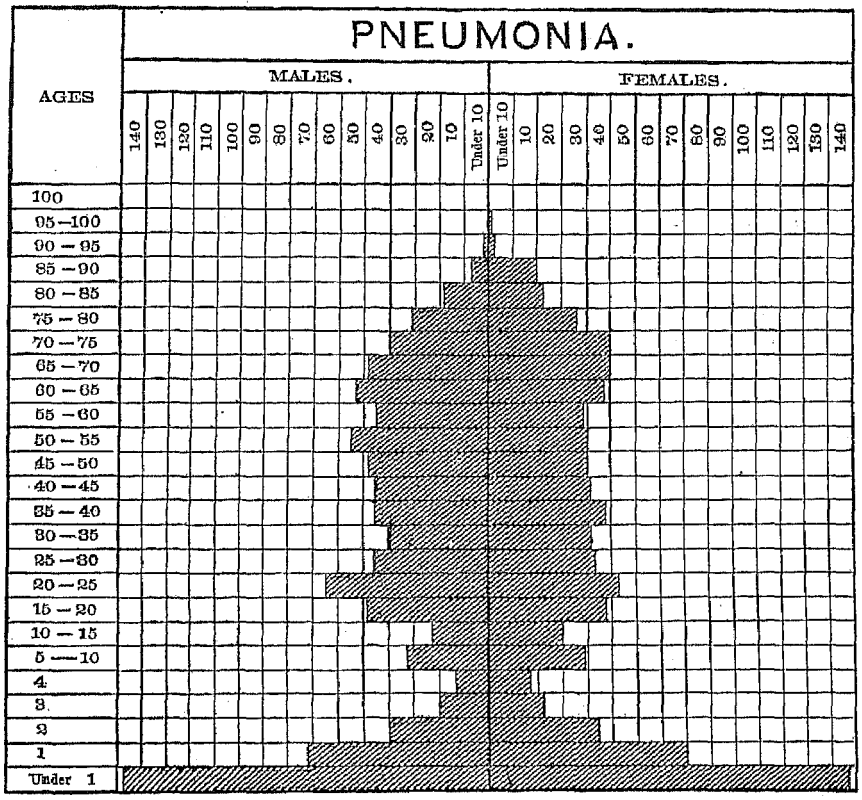
The mean age at death of those reported as dying of pneumonia during the census year was 32 years.

The following table and diagram show the relations to age and sex of the deaths reported as due to pneumonia:

TABLE 61.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	147.50	146.54	15–20 years	49.28	47.41	60–65 years	53.07	46.72
1 year	73.99	81.83	20–25 years	65.53	53.35	65–70 years	48.26	50.22
2 years	40.36	44.24	25–30 years	46.67	44.46	70–75 years	40.82	49.12
3 years	20.49	23.38	30–35 years	41.81	43.73	75–80 years	31.16	36.38
4 years	13.42	15.55	35–40 years	45.40	46.63	80–85 years	18.19	23.74
Total under 5 years	295.76	311.54	40–45 years	45.74	41.80	85–90 years	7.27	10.27
			45–50 years	48.60	40.68	90–95 years	2.18	3.20
5–10 years	32.41	39.36	50–55 years	55.87	40.35	95 and over	0.96	1.64
10–15 years	33.83	30.92	55–60 years	46.42	38.42	Unknown	4.61	3.61

FIG. 60.—DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



The proportion of deaths from pneumonia is greater among males than among females, and is greater at the ages above 60 than the above table would indicate.

The following table shows the relations of the deaths reported as due to this cause at certain groups of ages to cities, color, and parentage:

TABLE 62.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from pneumonia in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	10,449	1,987	17,608	5,286	69,532	62,283	129,374	100,559
	F.	8,555	1,930	12,182	4,794	67,060	59,851	88,104	99,804
Rural	M.	7,935	1,704	14,977	4,696	71,874	63,656	143,689	104,784
	F.	6,310	1,646	10,360	4,048	67,584	60,510	94,008	103,712
Cities	M.	2,514	283	2,631	590	63,049	55,123	82,554	76,129
	F.	2,245	284	1,832	746	65,630	56,293	64,921	82,861
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	4,201	778	7,784	2,359	61,320	60,193	122,786	95,660
	F.	3,453	728	5,573	2,213	59,136	57,296	85,069	96,013
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	2,099	431	2,575	534	92,544	95,565	160,286	127,113
	F.	1,726	499	1,973	316	86,330	99,641	100,658	77,128
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	450	79	1,442	392	68,786	50,837	114,526	97,198
	F.	398	74	964	400	72,128	51,532	83,168	102,380
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	539	89	1,050	268	69,111	51,744	110,958	89,155
	F.	410	88	577	225	63,038	54,021	82,323	96,031

For each 1000 deaths of females from this cause there were reported 1,287 deaths in males. This excess of mortality in males is not so great as that which appears from the reports of the registrar-general of England, according to which, during the year 1880, the proportion was 1,460 males to each 1000 females. If we exclude the deaths reported as occurring from this cause under 5 years of age we find that there were 25,044 males and 19,005

females, giving a proportion of 1,317 males to each 1000 females. According to the registrar-general's returns making the same calculations, there were 69,133 males and 43,935 females, giving a proportion of 1,573 males to each 1000 females.

In the report (*a*) on acute pneumonia issued by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association in July, 1884, out of 1,039 cases of acute pneumonia 704 were in males, with 120 deaths, giving a mortality of 17.0 per cent., and in females there were 356 cases and 71 deaths, giving a mortality of 19.9 per cent. From this it would appear that the number of cases of acute pneumonia is less in females than in males, but that the mortality in females in proportion to the number of cases is decidedly greater.

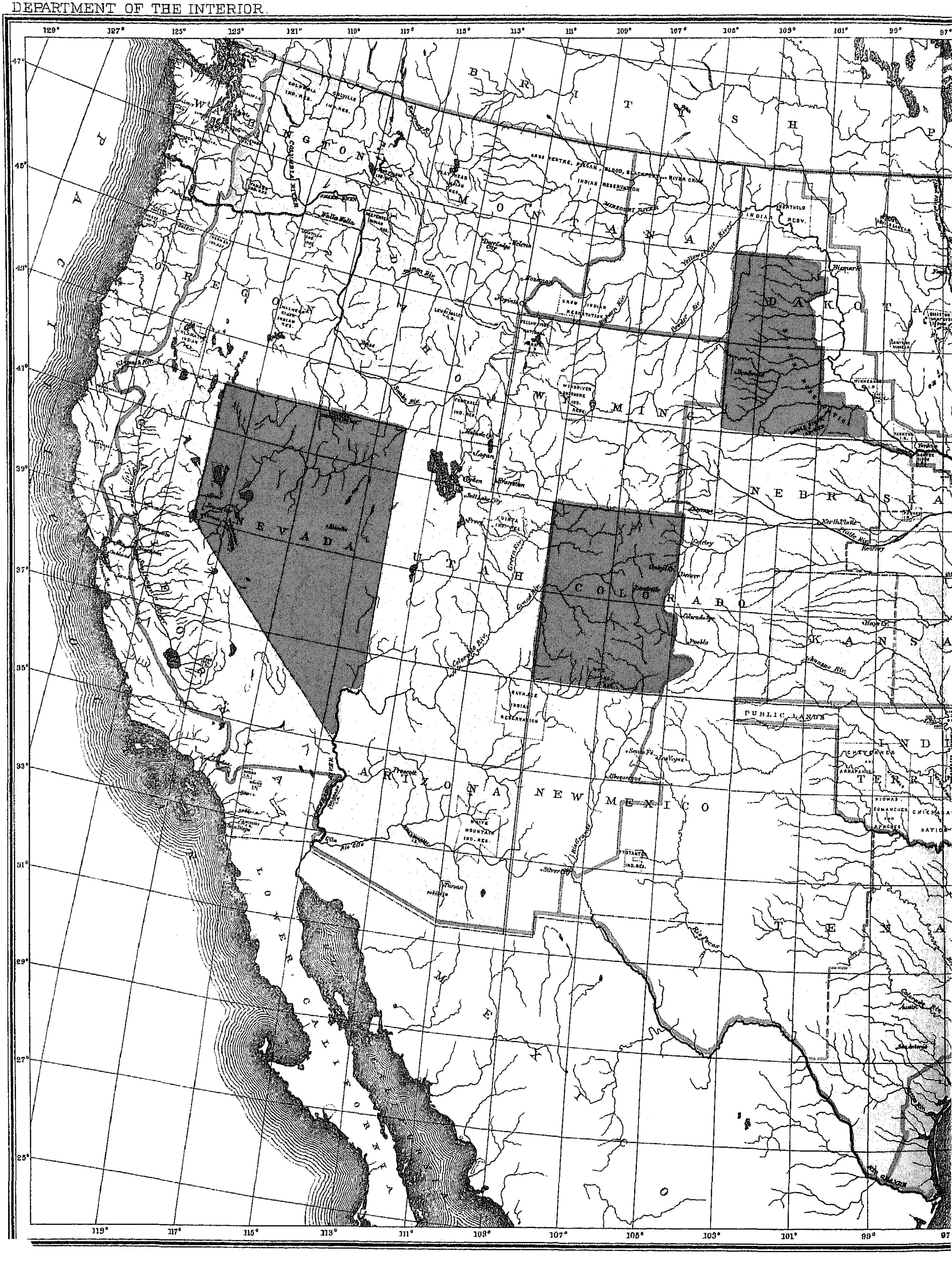
Pneumonia causes a greater proportion of deaths in the rural districts (92.9) than in the cities (69.0), and among the colored (105.5) than among the whites (82.5). The proportion was somewhat above the average in the Irish (89.1) and a little below it in the German (82.1). The comparative excess of mortality from pneumonia in the colored race in the South has been known for a long time.

The following table and diagram, in connection with Map No. 13, show the geographical distribution of this disease as indicated by the reports from various localities. From these it appears that pneumonia was especially prevalent in the northwestern part of Louisiana, in Arkansas, in the lower part of the valley of the Missouri river, in western Dakota, in western Colorado, and in Nevada. It was least prevalent in the coast regions, and, as a rule, more prevalent in the South and West than in the North and East:

TABLE 63.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	102.4	82.9	71.1	66.6	82.5	105.5	89.1	82.1
1. North Atlantic Coast region	75.0	73.6	75.9	76.8	.....	.....	86.9	70.9
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	86.0	74.1	77.9	70.7	74.7	86.9	86.7	81.6
3. South Atlantic Coast region	88.3	63.6	41.7	33.5	59.1	81.7	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	90.1	71.6	54.1	52.0	59.7	86.2	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	83.3	75.9	89.5	96.1	.....	.....	90.0	51.5
6. Central Appalachian region	83.7	77.4	85.4	65.9	.....	.....	77.3	73.4
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	77.9	60.5	58.1	56.6	.....	.....	70.4	69.5
8. The Interior Plateau	80.9	73.5	58.1	57.2	68.2	88.2	82.4	71.7
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	80.6	73.8	.....	.....	68.0	107.2	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	84.4	66.6	69.6	74.1	73.1	92.8	68.4	73.8
11. Southern Interior Plateau	122.3	100.3	.....	.....	99.8	110.8	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	139.9	102.8	.....	.....	113.4	126.5	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	132.4	112.4	74.4	67.0	.....	.....	127.7	110.4
14. Southwest Central region	152.8	111.4	.....	.....	129.8	146.1	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	106.5	78.9	76.3	70.5	91.3	95.2	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	112.8	85.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.6	79.8
17. Missouri River Belt	164.3	119.0	166.6	113.9	.....	.....	176.5	160.2
18. Region of the Western Plains	104.3	76.3	170.1	99.4	.....	.....	220.8	105.6
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	67.0	41.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.6	46.5
20. Cordilleran region	150.0	106.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.1	148.4
21. Pacific Coast region	60.6	64.2	83.8	70.2	.....	.....	83.8	53.0

a *The Collective Investigation Record*, edited by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, Professor Humphrey, M. D., F. R. S., Chairman. Vol. II, p. 30. London, July, 1884.


B R I T I S H
W A S H I N G T O N
O R E G O N
I D A H O
M O N T A N A
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W Y O M I N G
N E B R A S K A
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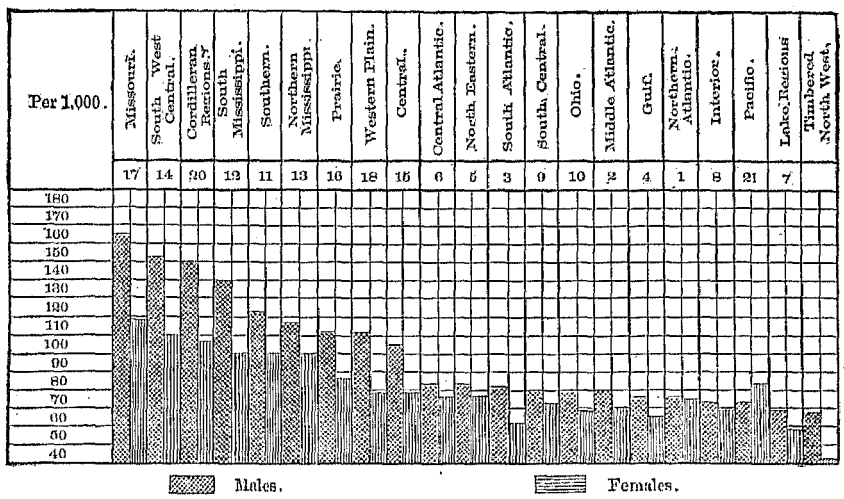
U T A H
C O L O R A D O
K A N S A S
C A L I F O R N I A
A R I Z O N A
N E W M E X I C O
T E X A S
M E X I C O
L O W E R C A L I F O R N I A
P A C I F I C
PUBLIC LANDS
I N D I A N T E R R I T O R Y
GROS VENTRE, PIEGAN, BLOOD, BLACKFEET AND RIVER CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
NAVAJOE INDIAN RESERVATION
WHITE MOUNTAIN IND. RES.
Salt Lake City
Denver
Pueblo
Yellowstone River
Missouri River
Colorado Riv.
Rio Grande
Rio Pecos
Arkansas Riv.
Platte Riv.
Bismarck
San Diego
Prescott
Silver City
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Walla Walla
Ogden
Evanston
Logan
Cheyenne
Colorado Sp.
129° 127° 125° 123° 121° 119° 117° 115° 113° 111° 109° 107° 105° 103° 101° 99° 97°
47° 45° 43° 41° 39° 37° 35° 33° 31° 29° 27° 25°

NO. 13.


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
FROM
PNEUMONIA,
AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DEATHS
FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
—Under 75 per 1000.
— 75 to 99 "
—100 to 124 "
—125 to 149 "
—150 to 174 "
—175 and over, "

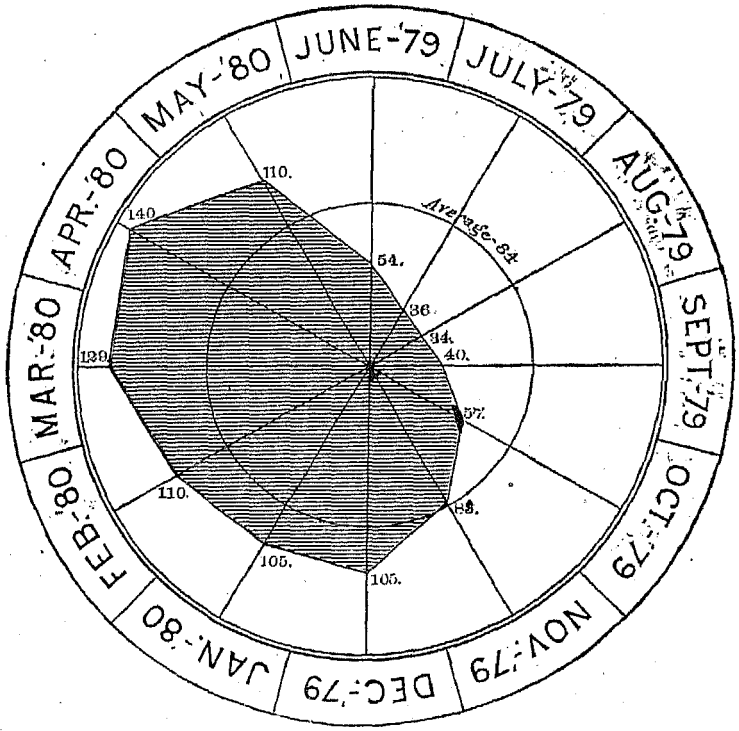
FIG. 61.—DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.



The evidence with regard to pneumonia furnished by the data of the Census of 1880 tends to favor the opinion that it is not a disease especially due to climate and more particularly to the influence of cold, and to support the views of some modern pathologists, that a large proportion of the deaths reported as due to this disease is due to a specific infectious cause. No doubt several distinct diseases are included under the term "pneumonia" as reported to the census enumerators.

The following diagram shows the distribution of the deaths reported as due to pneumonia in the 31 registration cities, with reference to the month of death. It will be seen that by far the greater proportion occur from November to May, that is, during the winter and spring months, and that the number of deaths from this cause is comparatively small in the remaining portion of the year, indicating very decidedly the influence of meteorological conditions upon this cause of death in the large cities:

FIG. 62.—DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



SCROFULA AND TABES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to scrofula and tabes during the census year was 5,000, of which 2,510 were of males and 2,490 of females. In each 100,000 deaths from all causes these diseases are reported as causing 661, as against 694 in 1870, 686 in 1860, and 576 in 1850. In England and Wales, for the 10 years 1870–'79, out of each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, scrofula is reported as causing 583, and tabes mesenterica 1,454; in 1880 the figures were, for scrofula, 708, and for tabes, 1,808.

The mean age at death of those reported as dying from scrofula and tabes during the census year was 15 years. The greater proportion of deaths reported as due to these causes occurred in children under 5 years of age. The

proportion of deaths was greater in the rural districts (7.5) than in the large cities (4.7). In those regions where the distinction of color was made, the proportion of deaths from these causes was greater among the colored (16.0) than among the whites (6.2). The proportion was comparatively low among those of Irish parentage (2.7) and of German parentage (2.6).

The following table shows, by grand groups, the distribution of deaths from these causes:

TABLE 64.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SCROFULA AND TABES IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	7.40	7.70	4.40	5.10	6.2	16.0	2.7	2.6
1. North Atlantic Coast region	3.87	3.44	2.81	5.48	.....	.....	2.9	3.0
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	5.15	4.86	5.59	5.38	4.2	13.3	2.4	3.4
3. South Atlantic Coast region	8.09	8.09	8.34	7.83	6.7	9.8	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	3.64	6.30	7.09	6.00	5.1	5.9	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	4.89	5.03	2.13	2.43	.....	.....	2.4	.....
6. Central Appalachian region	4.66	5.08	1.24	5.38	.....	.....	2.3	2.8
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.22	4.45	3.61	3.33	.....	.....	4.5	2.4
8. The Interior Plateau	8.10	9.57	3.65	4.90	4.6	22.8	3.3	4.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	17.82	14.91	.....	.....	12.0	30.3	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	9.38	10.70	4.03	5.49	7.1	24.8	1.2	1.7
11. Southern Interior Plateau	9.11	9.11	.....	.....	7.1	10.5	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	6.04	9.59	.....	.....	4.4	10.2	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	5.23	4.15	2.50	4.83	.....	.....	0.8	2.0
14. Southwest Central region	6.05	5.21	.....	.....	5.2	7.4	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	12.96	12.80	7.00	11.40	8.8	38.4	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	6.23	5.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9	2.5
17. Missouri River Belt	6.24	8.99	11.30	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.6
18. Region of the Western Plains	4.86	4.63	3.47	.....	.....	.....	12.9	7.0
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	4.30	2.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.0
20. Cordilleran region	3.04	3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	.....
21. Pacific Coast region	3.43	3.18	3.30	5.80	.....	.....	1.5	1.5

The following table shows the relations of deaths from these causes at certain groups of ages to cities, color, and parentage:

TABLE 65.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SCROFULA AND TABES, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from scrofula and tabes in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	1,329	360	688	124	8,843	11,284	5,055	2,358
	F.	1,223	368	778	111	9,580	11,411	5,626	2,311
Rural	M.	1,086	320	603	112	9,837	11,954	5,785	2,490
	F.	966	328	693	101	10,346	12,058	6,288	2,588
Cities	M.	243	40	85	12	6,004	7,791	2,607	1,548
	F.	257	40	85	10	7,513	7,920	3,029	1,111
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	580	98	286	67	8,466	7,582	4,511	2,718
	F.	557	96	324	54	9,539	7,555	4,981	2,343
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	377	172	208	17	16,622	38,137	12,947	4,047
	F.	333	200	218	17	16,656	39,936	11,122	4,123
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	24	6	25	8	3,669	3,861	1,986	1,984
	F.	24	4	31	5	4,349	2,786	2,674	1,280
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	30	4	21	6	3,847	2,320	2,219	1,996
	F.	25	2	16	3	3,844	1,228	2,283	1,280

ALCOHOLISM AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

The census returns are especially defective and inaccurate as regards the number of deaths reported as due to alcoholism and venereal diseases, and in this respect they resemble all other vital statistics.

The total number of deaths reported as due to alcoholism was 1,592, or 2.22 per 1000 deaths from known causes, of which 1,338 were of males and 254 of females, giving the proportion of deaths from known causes for males 3.59

and for females 0.73 per 1000. In England and Wales for the ten years 1870–'79 the proportion was 1.82 and in 1880, 1.80 per 1000 deaths from all causes.

As a rule, the proportion of deaths reported as due to this cause is about twice as great in the large cities as in the rest of the country, the figures being for cities 3.8 and for the rural districts 1.7 per 1000 deaths from known causes. The South Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Lake regions are exceptions to this rule, and the highest proportion of all, viz, 14.79 per 1000 in males, is reported from the Cordilleran or mining region. The highest proportion of deaths from this cause in the cities is reported from Denver, viz, 13.89 in males and 5.49 in females per 1000 deaths. The next highest proportion in cities occurs in Saint Louis, Minneapolis, and Saint Paul, the figures being for males 8.63 and for females 4.55 per 1000 deaths. In New Orleans the proportions are males 4.84, females 4.0. The mean age at death of those reported as dying of alcoholism during the census year was 45 years. The great majority of deaths reported as due to this cause occur between the ages of 30 and 65 years. The proportion in those parts of the country in which the color distinction is made is much greater among the whites than among the colored, and where the distinction of parentage is made it is much greater among the Irish than among the Germans, the figures being for the Irish 6.7, for the Germans 2.7, for the whites 2.5, and for the colored 0.7 per 1000 deaths from known causes. A large proportion of the deaths reported as due to alcoholism occur in connection with delirium tremens, and this form of disease is rare in the colored race.

The number of deaths reported as due to venereal diseases was 1,217, or 1.69 per 1000 deaths from known causes, of which 655 occurred in males and 562 in females, giving a proportion of deaths from known causes of males 1.76, females 1.62, per 1000. In England and Wales for the 10 years 1870–'79 the proportion of deaths reported as due to syphilis was 3.86, and in 1880, 4.1 per 1000 deaths from all causes. The proportion of deaths reported as due to this cause is about twice as great in the large cities as in the rest of the country, the proportions being for the cities 2.7, and for the rural districts 1.3 per 1000 deaths. The proportion is less in New Orleans than for the average of the Gulf coast, being in the city, males 1.93, females 1.60, and in the rest of this region, males 3.26, females 2.17 per 1000 deaths. It is highest of all on the Pacific coast, excluding San Francisco, being males 8.01, females 2.34, and in San Francisco and Oakland, males 3.63, females 3.75. In those parts of the country where the distinctions are made between white and colored, and Irish and German parentage, the proportions are, colored 3.0, whites 1.7, Irish 1.4, and German 1.3 per 1000 deaths from known causes. A large part of the deaths reported under this head are from hereditary syphilis, about 43 per cent. occurring in children under 5 years of age. The mean age at death of those reported as dying of venereal diseases for the census year was 22 years.

HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY.

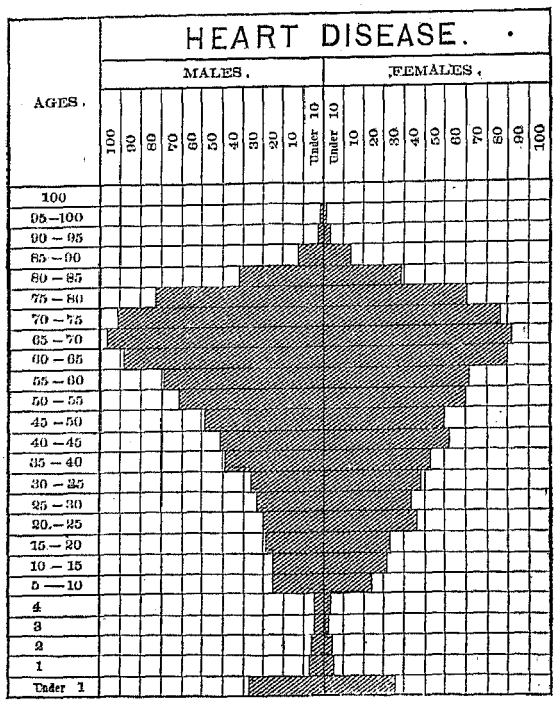
The total number of deaths reported as due to heart disease and dropsy was 40,856, of which 20,319 were males and 20,537 females. Dropsy alone caused death in 6,980 males and 7,808 females, being 1,954 deaths out of every 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 1,596 in 1870, 3,211 in 1860, and 3,473 in 1850. The apparent decrease in deaths from this cause is no doubt mainly due to improvements in diagnosis, owing to which deaths which formerly were reported under the vague general designation of dropsy, which is merely a symptom, are now reported as due to diseases of the heart or liver or to Bright's disease, etc. Diseases of the circulatory system, including the heart, caused, in the census year, 3,776 deaths out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 3,460 in 1870, 1,999 in 1860, and 991 in 1850. These figures confirm the statement just made, that much of what thirty years ago was reported as dropsy is now reported as heart disease; and for this reason, as well as to permit of a comparison presently to be referred to, heart disease and dropsy are grouped together in the present study. They caused a greater proportion of deaths in the rural districts (59.7) than in the large cities (46.4), and a greater proportion in the colored (64.5) than in the white (56.1), and in those of Irish parentage (62.3) than in those of German parentage (60.9). The proportion of deaths reported as due to these causes was somewhat greater in females than in males, corresponding in this respect to English statistics.

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of heart disease during the census year was 50 years. The following table and diagram show the relations to age distribution of the deaths reported as due to heart disease:

TABLE 66.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	37.58	33.69	15–20 years	28.77	34.64	60–65 years	99.17	89.88
1 year	7.23	5.21	20–25 years	30.80	47.34	65–70 years	106.48	92.95
2 years	5.95	4.02	25–30 years	33.13	43.56	70–75 years	101.88	87.51
3 years	4.89	3.00	30–35 years	36.82	48.92	75–80 years	82.30	71.33
4 years	4.22	4.58	35–40 years	49.92	53.18	80–85 years	42.32	30.61
			40–45 years	52.18	62.10	85–90 years	13.48	14.05
Total under 5 years	59.86	50.50	45–50 years	58.81	59.50	90–95 years	3.16	3.47
5–10 years	24.47	25.17	50–55 years	71.61	70.86	95 and over	1.28	1.66
10–15 years	24.47	32.19	55–60 years	70.07	71.57	Unknown	4.44	4.42

FIG. 63.—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



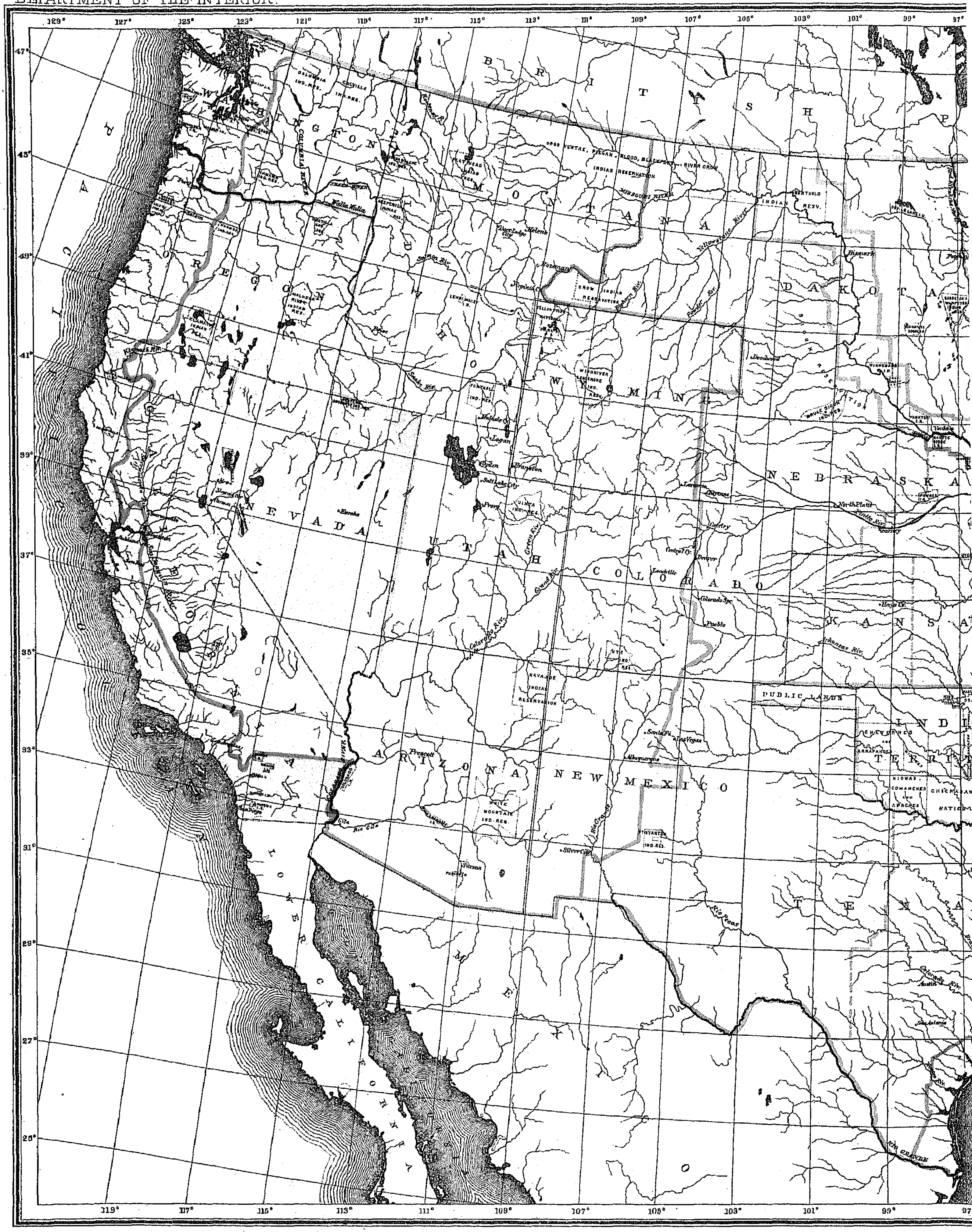
The geographical distribution of the deaths reported as due to heart disease and dropsy is shown by Map No. 15, and also by the following table showing the proportion of deaths per 1000 deaths from known causes by grand groups, with distinction of rural and cities, of color, and of parentage.

TABLE 67.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

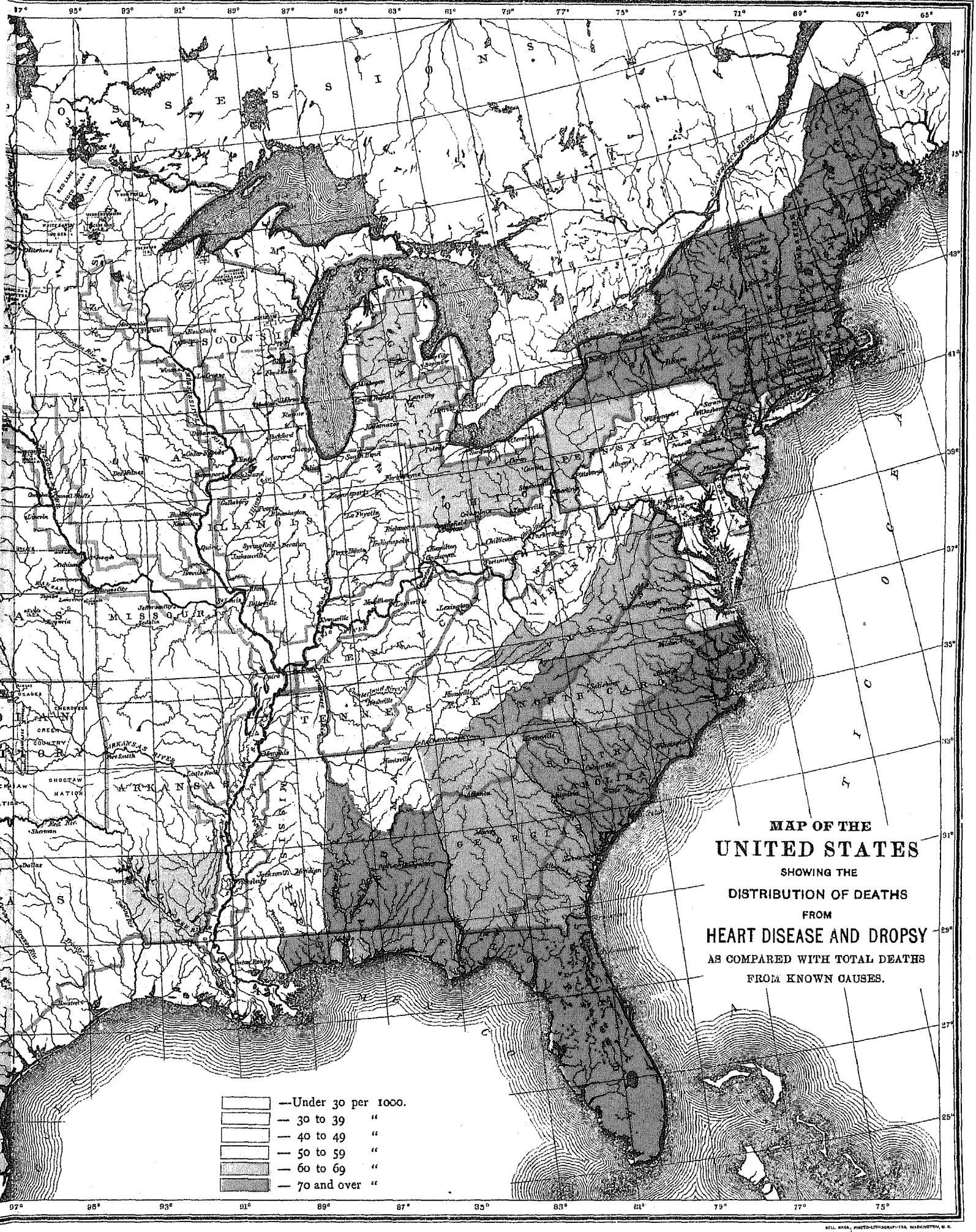
Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	57.6	61.9	44.2	48.9	56.1	64.5	62.3	60.9
1. North Atlantic Coast region	78.4	76.9	50.4	55.1	.....	.....	57.1	63.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	59.4	64.2	40.5	45.0	47.8	52.5	53.0	53.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	80.9	85.2	50.0	72.6	91.5	75.2	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	64.9	70.5	44.7	52.4	53.2	70.2	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	78.4	80.7	64.9	62.0	.....	.....	68.7	97.9
6. Central Appalachian region	68.2	67.9	48.2	71.3	.....	.....	63.5	82.0
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	63.1	72.5	40.9	43.7	.....	.....	73.8	59.2
8. The Interior Plateau	76.1	77.9	55.5	61.3	72.4	64.7	78.4	90.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	60.4	63.0	.....	.....	61.6	62.4	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	54.5	57.1	35.8	42.1	51.7	49.8	73.9	62.6
11. Southern Interior Plateau	67.3	79.4	.....	.....	71.6	74.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	42.4	56.8	.....	.....	35.0	60.2	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	51.0	47.4	32.1	31.4	.....	.....	81.7	61.3
14. Southwest Central region	36.7	44.4	.....	.....	36.8	55.4	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	50.0	53.2	41.3	54.8	51.6	50.9	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	45.7	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.1	59.9
17. Missouri River Belt	41.4	41.2	33.8	40.4	.....	.....	63.9	38.7
18. Region of the Western Plains	27.3	29.4	38.1	27.5	.....	.....	30.0	42.2
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	59.5	57.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.0	61.2
20. Cordilleran region	40.6	36.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.1	81.3
21. Pacific Coast region	65.5	44.3	51.4	42.3	.....	.....	50.9	68.6

It will be seen that the greatest proportion of deaths from these affections occurred in New England and New York and on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the proportion being also high in central Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. They were less frequent in the Ohio valley and west of the Mississippi river.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.



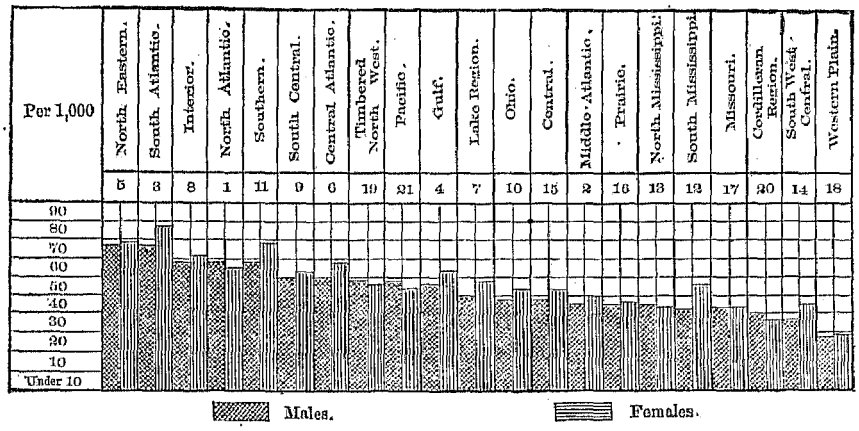
No. 15.



BELL BROS., PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following diagram illustrates the proportions of deaths from heart disease and dropsy in the 21 grand groups, with distinction of sex:

FIG. 64.—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.



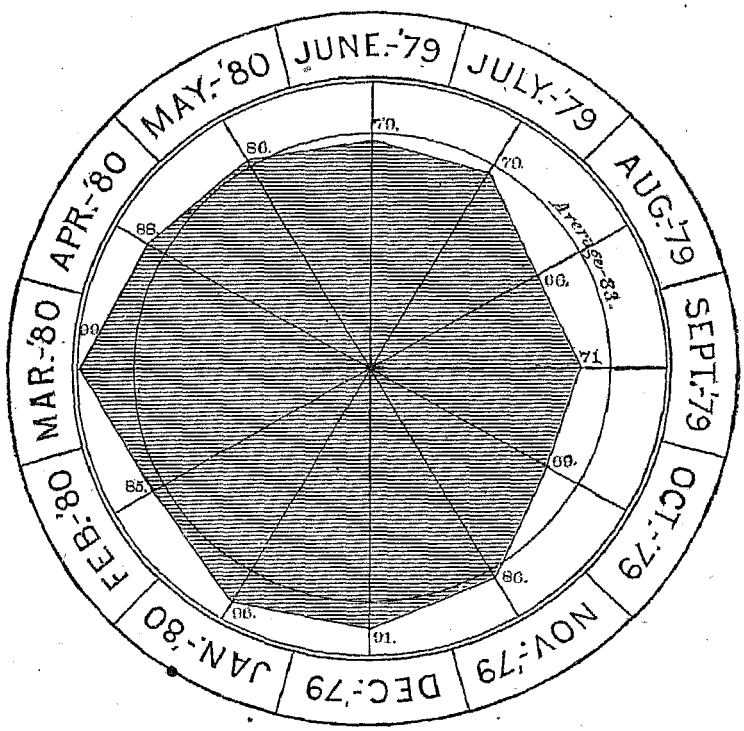
In his report on the distribution of heart disease and dropsy in England and Wales, based on the study of the prevalence of these affections from 1851 to 1860, Dr. Haviland concluded that a high death rate from heart disease and dropsy is coincident with an inland or sheltered position; that the lowest amount of mortality is coincident with the greatest amount of exposure to sea air; and that especially those regions most exposed to the prevailing winds have the least mortality. It will be seen that these conclusions are not borne out by a study of the geographical distribution of these diseases in the United States for the census year. In fact, we might almost say that these figures indicate precisely the reverse of nearly all of Dr. Haviland's conclusions.

He gives tables showing that "during the first 10 years of life more males die from heart disease than females, but that after the first decade, up to the one between 75 and 85, the proportional number of deaths from this cause among females is greater than that among males". (*The Geographical Distribution of Heart Disease and Dropsy*, by Alfred Haviland. Folio, page 9. London, 1875.)

The age when the least relative mortality takes place in both sexes is between 5 and 10 years; that when it is greatest lies between 65 and 75 years.

The following diagram indicates the proportion of deaths occurring from heart disease in the 31 registration cities in relation to months of death. It will be seen that the majority of deaths occur in the winter and spring months, the maximum being reached in the month of March:

FIG. 65.—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



CHILD-BIRTH, ABORTION, PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA, AND STILL-BIRTH.

The total number of deaths of women reported as due to child-birth in the Census of 1880 was 5,646, being 746 of each 100,000 deaths from all causes. The proportion was 895 per 100,000 in the Census of 1870, 1,032 for 1860, and 965 for 1850. The number of deaths reported as due to abortion was 721, being 95 out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes. The proportion of deaths reported as due to child-birth and abortion is decidedly greater in the rural districts than in the large cities, in the colored than in the white population, and in those of German rather than in those of Irish parentage. In the aggregate of the 50 large cities, child-birth is reported as causing 4.7 per 1000 deaths from known causes, while in the remainder of the country it is reported as causing 19.5 per 1000 deaths from known causes. Abortion is reported as causing 1.2 per 1000 of all deaths from known causes in the 50 large cities, and 2.3 per 1000 in the rural districts. While the mortality from this cause is decidedly greater in the country than in large cities, the difference is not quite so great as these figures would indicate. A better standard of comparison is between the number of deaths reported as due to child-birth and abortion, respectively, and the number of women living between the ages of 15 and 50 years.

Making this comparison, we find that in the large cities the proportion of deaths from child-birth per 100,000 women between the ages of 15 and 50 is 16.21, while in the rural districts it is 51.58. For abortion the corresponding figures are, for the cities 4.16 and for the rural districts 6.10. This difference in the mortality connected with child-birth in the cities, as compared with that in the country, corresponds to what is found in other countries. For example, taking the report of the registrar-general of England for 1876, we find that, among the mothers of every 1000 children born alive in London, 4.6 die, this figure rising to 6 and upward in some of the rural districts and 8.8 in north Wales.

TABLE 68.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE LARGE CITIES AND THE RURAL POPULATION, AND FOR 10 GRAND GROUPS WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, THE DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH TO 1000 BIRTHS.

	Total births.	Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths from child-birth per 1000 births.
The United States	1,577,173	5,646	3.57
Rural	1,348,561	5,283	3.91
Cities	228,612	363	1.58
White in 10 Grand Groups	723,884	2,225	3.07
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	240,607	1,217	5.05

This is a low death rate in relation to births, though not so low as is reported by the registrar-general of England for 1880, viz, 2.07 per 1000.

The normal death rate per 1000 births is given by Dr. Duncan as 8.3; others put it as low as 6.2.

The following table, in connection with Map No. 17, indicates the relative frequency in different parts of the country of the deaths reported as due to child-birth and abortion:

TABLE 69.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF RURAL AND CITIES, THE PROPORTION PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND ABORTION TO FEMALE POPULATION BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 50.

Grand Groups.	UNITED STATES.		RURAL.		CITIES.	
	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.
Total	45.19	5.75	51.58	6.10	16.21	4.16
1. North Atlantic Coast region	24.86	2.55	26.47	2.17	21.45	3.86
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	30.22	5.81	48.48	3.35	19.42	7.26
3. South Atlantic Coast region	91.90	5.21	98.95	5.10	.....	0.64
4. Gulf Coast region	67.57	5.40	87.56	6.61	4.79	1.59
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	35.69	4.17	36.52	4.22	24.17	3.45
6. Central Appalachian region	32.86	3.47	33.48	3.45	19.46	3.89
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	39.73	5.06	53.64	6.06	20.64	3.69
8. The Interior Plateau	35.70	2.62	44.82	3.32	11.17	0.74
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	40.94	6.16	40.94	6.46	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	27.05	4.59	32.16	5.29	5.89	1.68
11. Southern Interior Plateau	71.38	7.29	71.38	7.29	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	104.37	12.66	104.37	12.66	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	44.25	4.75	54.90	5.76	11.73	1.67
14. Southwest Central region	82.69	15.28	82.69	15.28	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	37.79	6.25	39.20	6.45	8.10	2.02
16. The Prairie region	47.22	5.31	47.22	5.31	.....	.....
17. Missouri River Belt	47.81	11.43	49.33	10.65	28.52	21.39
18. Region of the Western Plains	83.13	14.58	93.69	15.05	11.36	11.36
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	49.75	8.10	49.75	8.10	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	89.23	6.86	89.23	6.86	.....	.....
21. Pacific Coast region	34.29	2.49	51.88	2.16	10.31	2.94

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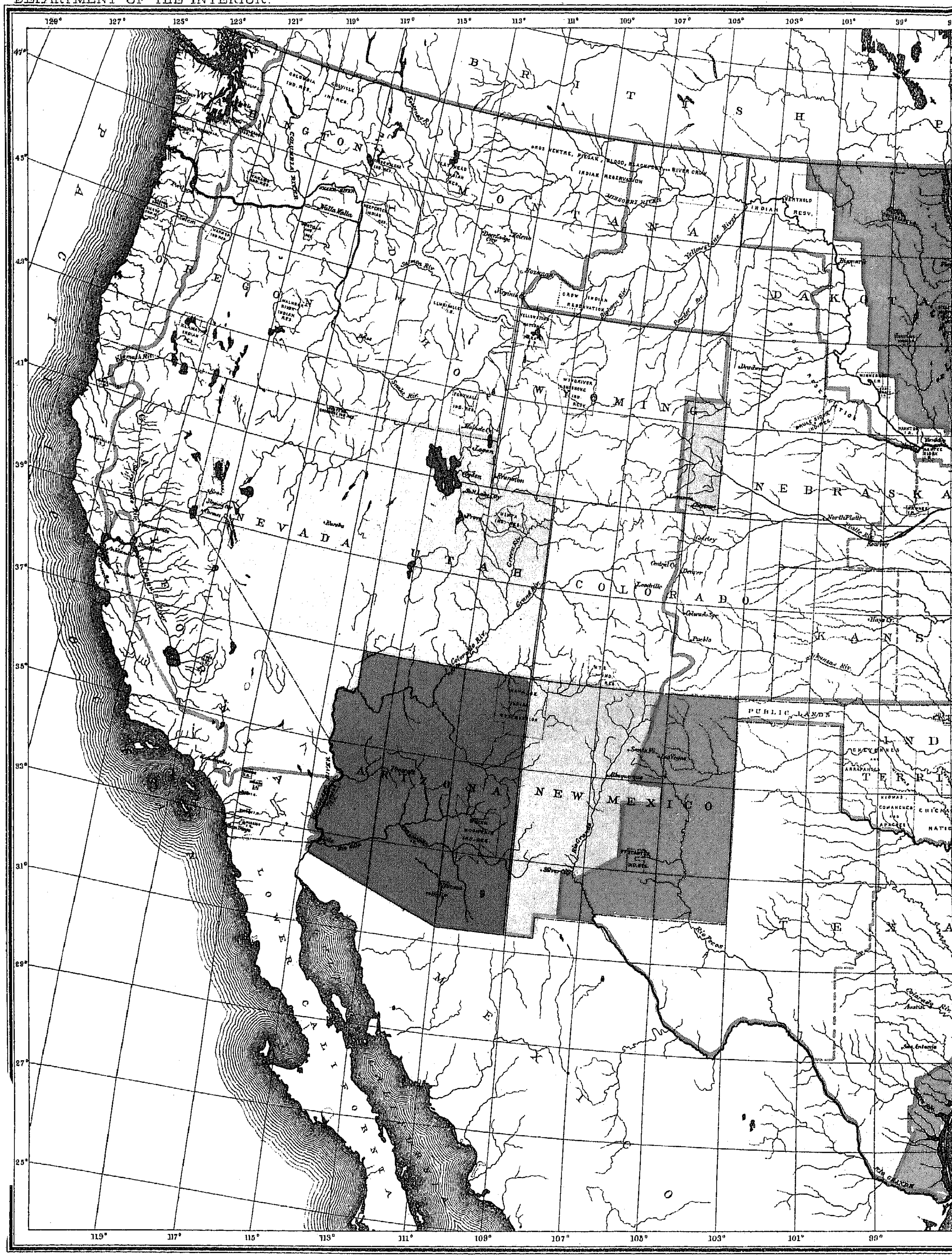


t No. 17.

HELIOTYPE, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FIG. 66.—DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, OF FEMALES BETWEEN 15 AND 50 YEARS OF AGE, WITH DISTINCTION OF RURAL AND CITIES.

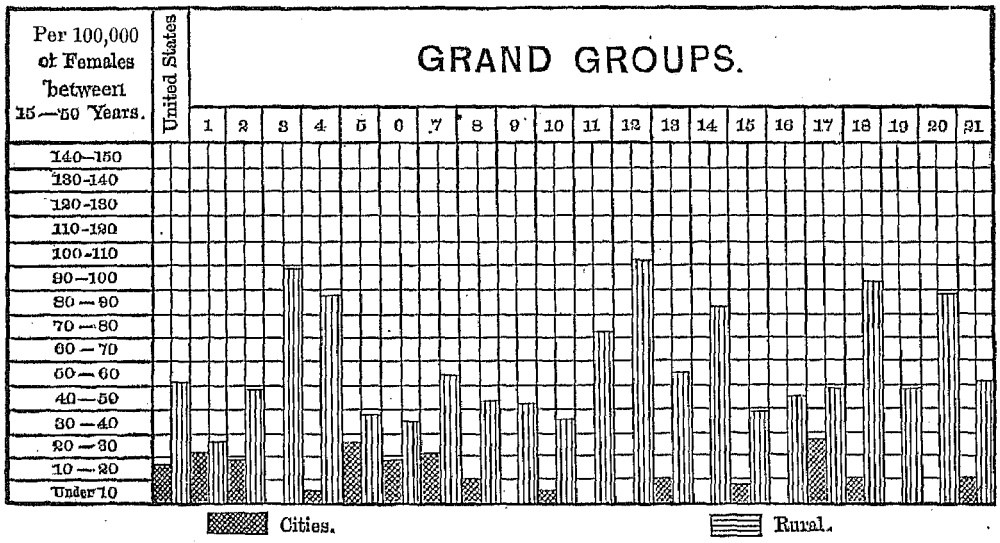
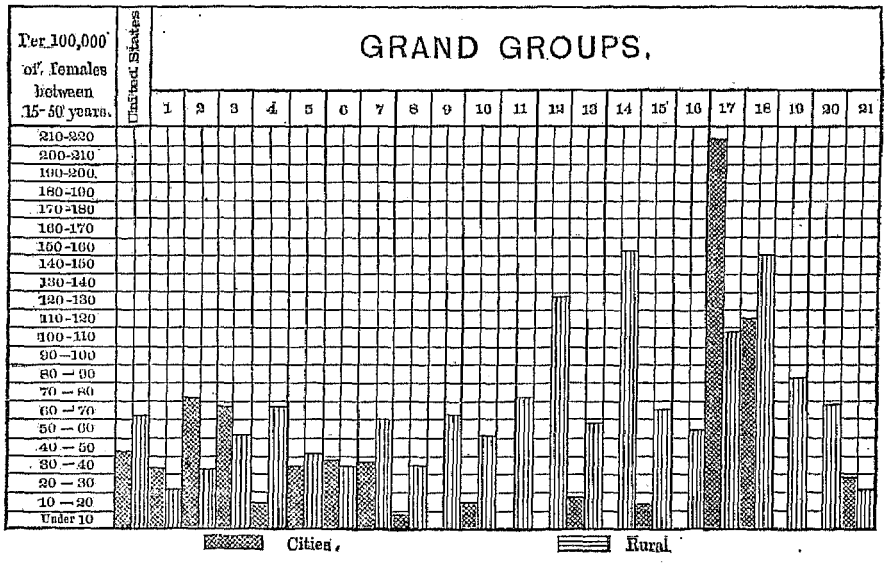


FIG. 67.—DEATHS FROM ABORTION IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, OF FEMALES BETWEEN 15 AND 50 YEARS OF AGE, WITH DISTINCTION OF RURAL AND CITIES.



The following table shows by grand groups the proportion of deaths from child-birth and from abortion per 1000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of rural and cities, and, for certain grand groups, of white and colored, and of Irish and German parentage. It will be seen from this table that the mortality in child-birth is about twice as great in relation to the deaths from known causes in the colored female as it is in the white, and that it is markedly greater in those of German than it is in those of Irish parentage. The same rule holds good as regards abortion, although the difference is less marked. A large proportion of the deaths due to criminal abortion are reported as deaths from peritonitis, which is the cause in part of the excess of deaths in females reported as due to that cause.

TABLE 70.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, FOR WHITE AND COLORED FEMALES, AND FOR FEMALES OF IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND ABORTION IN 1000 DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		WHITE.		COLORED.		IRISH PARENTAGE.		GERMAN PARENTAGE.	
	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Child-birth.	Abortion.
Total	19.5	2.3	4.7	1.2	13.9	0.9	24.8	1.4	14.1	0.5	18.3	0.8
1. North Atlantic Coast region	0.3	0.7	6.3	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.4	0.3	11.2	1.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	17.3	1.2	4.9	1.8	7.3	0.7	17.8	1.0	7.2	0.6	6.4	1.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	32.4	1.8	1.1	.....	24.5	0.9	32.9	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	37.3	3.0	1.2	0.4	25.5	1.0	23.5	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	12.6	1.5	8.5	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.1	0.3	10.2	.....
6. Central Appalachian region	13.1	1.3	6.7	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.7	0.6	15.1	.....
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	23.6	2.7	6.7	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.5	1.5	27.6	1.0
8. The Interior Plateau	17.2	1.2	3.5	0.2	11.1	0.3	22.6	1.0	17.6	0.4	17.0	0.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	15.7	2.3	.....	.....	16.5	1.1	13.0	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	12.9	2.0	1.7	0.5	10.0	0.7	12.0	1.3	9.8	.....	10.7	0.4
11. Southern Interior Plateau	25.9	2.7	.....	.....	21.3	1.1	29.3	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	36.1	4.2	.....	.....	33.3	1.4	37.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	20.8	2.2	3.9	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.3	0.8	16.7	0.5
14. Southwest Central region	26.5	4.8	.....	.....	24.6	2.2	34.1	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	14.4	2.4	2.8	0.7	13.9	1.1	13.6	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	18.8	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.9	0.5	30.6	0.8
17. Missouri River Belt	16.5	3.4	14.7	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.0	2.5	21.3	0.8
18. Region of the Western Plains	33.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	75.7	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	19.6	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.1	1.9	52.2	1.0
20. Cordilleran region	37.0	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.1	.....	13.3	3.5
21. Pacific Coast region	29.8	1.7	3.7	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.7	.....	15.4	.....

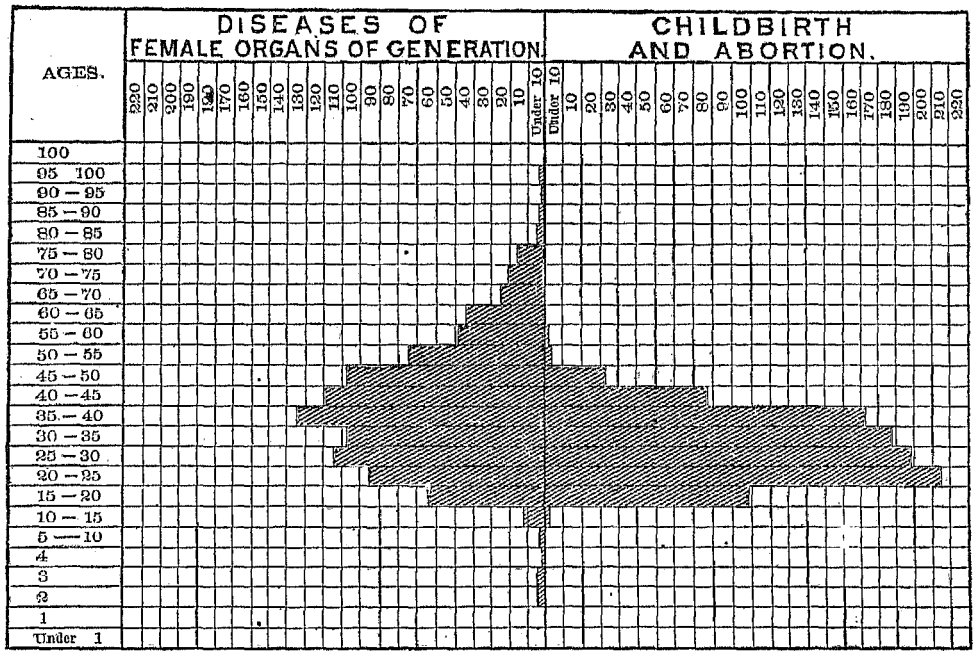
From these tables and from Map No. 17 it will be seen that the greatest mortality from child-birth occurred in the southern portion of the United States, in the northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in eastern Dakota. It was also comparatively high in the lower Mississippi valley.

The following table and diagram show the distribution of deaths from child-birth and abortion in relation to age, the diagram showing also the relations to age of the deaths reported as due to diseases of the female organs of generation. The highest proportion of deaths from child-birth occurs at the ages of 20 to 25 years:

TABLE 71.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND ABORTION AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS DUE TO THESE CAUSES.

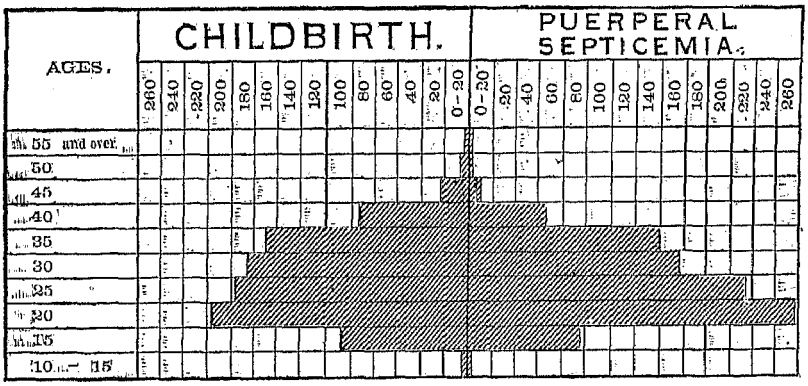
Ages.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Ages.	Child-birth.	Abortion.	Ages.	Child-birth.	Abortion.
Under 1 year	.....	.....	15-20 years	109.33	108.79	60-65 years	0.36	.....
1 year	.....	.....	20-25 years	219.37	175.73	65-70 years	.....	.....
2 years	.....	.....	25-30 years	195.65	220.36	70-75 years	.....	.....
3 years	.....	.....	30-35 years	185.48	211.09	75-80 years	.....	.....
4 years	.....	.....	35-40 years	170.86	178.58	80-85 years	.....	.....
Total under 5 years	.....	.....	40-45 years	90.24	83.68	85-90 years	.....	.....
			45-50 years	23.19	15.34	90-95 years	.....	.....
5-10 years	.....	.....	50-55 years	2.14	2.79	95 and over	.....	.....
10-15 years	2.85	.....	55-60 years	0.54	1.39	Unknown	6.96	5.58

FIG. 68.—DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION AND FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND ABORTION AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS DUE TO THESE CAUSES.



As a rule, the deaths reported as due to child-birth are those which occur during or soon after labor; those which occur later are more often reported as due to puerperal septicæmia. The age relations of these two causes are similar, as will be seen by the following diagram:

FIG. 69.—DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS DUE TO THESE CAUSES.



The much greater apparent mortality from child-birth in the rural districts as compared with that in the large cities is due to several causes, one of which is that, in the cities with a registration of deaths upon physicians' certificates, the cause of death is less apt to be returned under the vague term of "child-birth" than it is in the country where the cause of death is given by non-professional persons.

The chief cause, however, is probably that in the cities cases of labor receive more prompt and more efficient professional care than they do in the country. In the rural districts a very considerable number of labor cases are attended only by old women and more or less ignorant midwives, and in cases of difficult labor instrumental aid is often delayed until it is too late. The proportion of deaths reported as due to puerperal septicæmia is also less in the large cities than in the rest of the country, being in the former 9.7 and in the latter 12.8 per 1000 deaths from all specified causes. The proportion of deaths from this cause is greatest in women of German parentage, in which it is 15.7. For women of Irish parentage it is 12.5, and in those parts of the country where the distinction of color is made, it is for whites, 12.6, and for the colored, 10.2 per 1000 of specified causes of death. The following table shows the proportion of deaths from this cause in the several grand groups:

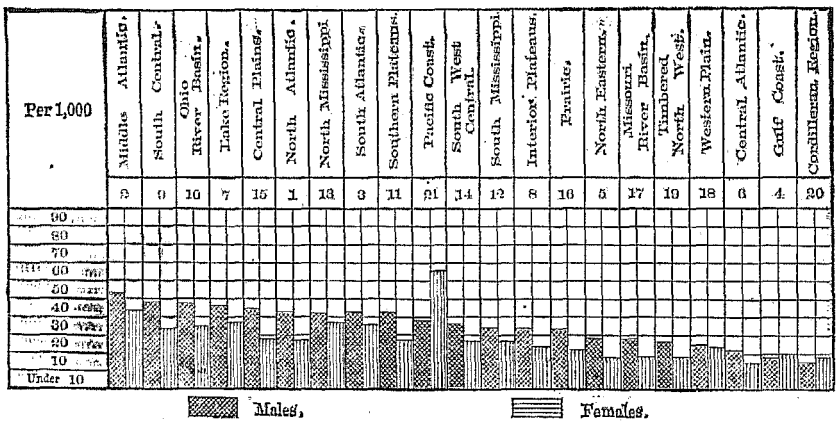
TABLE 72.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, FOR WHITE AND COLORED FEMALES, AND FOR FEMALES OF IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	Rural.	Cities.	White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
Total	12.80	9.70	12.6	10.2	12.5	15.7
1. North Atlantic Coast region	6.13	7.35	.....	.....	7.9	11.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	6.93	11.38	10.7	5.1	17.0	13.5
3. South Atlantic Coast region	9.53	6.71	12.8	7.2	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	11.29	6.00	12.2	6.1	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	6.99	9.73	.....	.....	10.1	.....
6. Central Appalachian region	9.52	6.73	.....	.....	13.5	3.3
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	11.07	13.93	.....	.....	11.1	21.9
8. The Interior Plateau	6.45	5.91	6.4	5.5	8.5	4.7
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	12.43	.....	12.9	10.7	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	14.33	8.24	13.3	7.3	8.4	13.8
11. Southern Interior Plateau	16.72	.....	20.0	14.2	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	14.29	.....	19.2	10.9	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	18.28	7.96	.....	.....	14.1	18.0
14. Southwest Central region	22.36	.....	23.6	17.4	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	12.87	10.69	13.7	10.0	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	16.07	.....	.....	.....	11.2	19.1
17. Missouri River Belt	22.20	18.38	.....	.....	23.2	27.1
18. Region of the Western Plains	20.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	8.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.4
20. Cordilleran region	14.65	.....	.....	.....	5.5	26.6
21. Pacific Coast region	7.60	12.33	.....	.....	17.8	10.3

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of puerperal septicæmia during the census year was 28 years.

Closely connected with the subject of deaths of mothers in child-birth is that of infants reported as still-born or as being the victims of infanticide. The total number of children reported as still-born in the Census of 1880 was 24,876, being 3,287 out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes, as against 1,841 for the Census of 1870, 391 for the Census of 1860, and 117 for the Census of 1850. This increase is probably chiefly, if not entirely, due to the greater completeness and accuracy of the schedules of death of the last census. The following diagram in connection with Map No. 18 shows the geographical distribution of deaths reported as due to this cause:

FIG. 70.—STILL-BORN IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

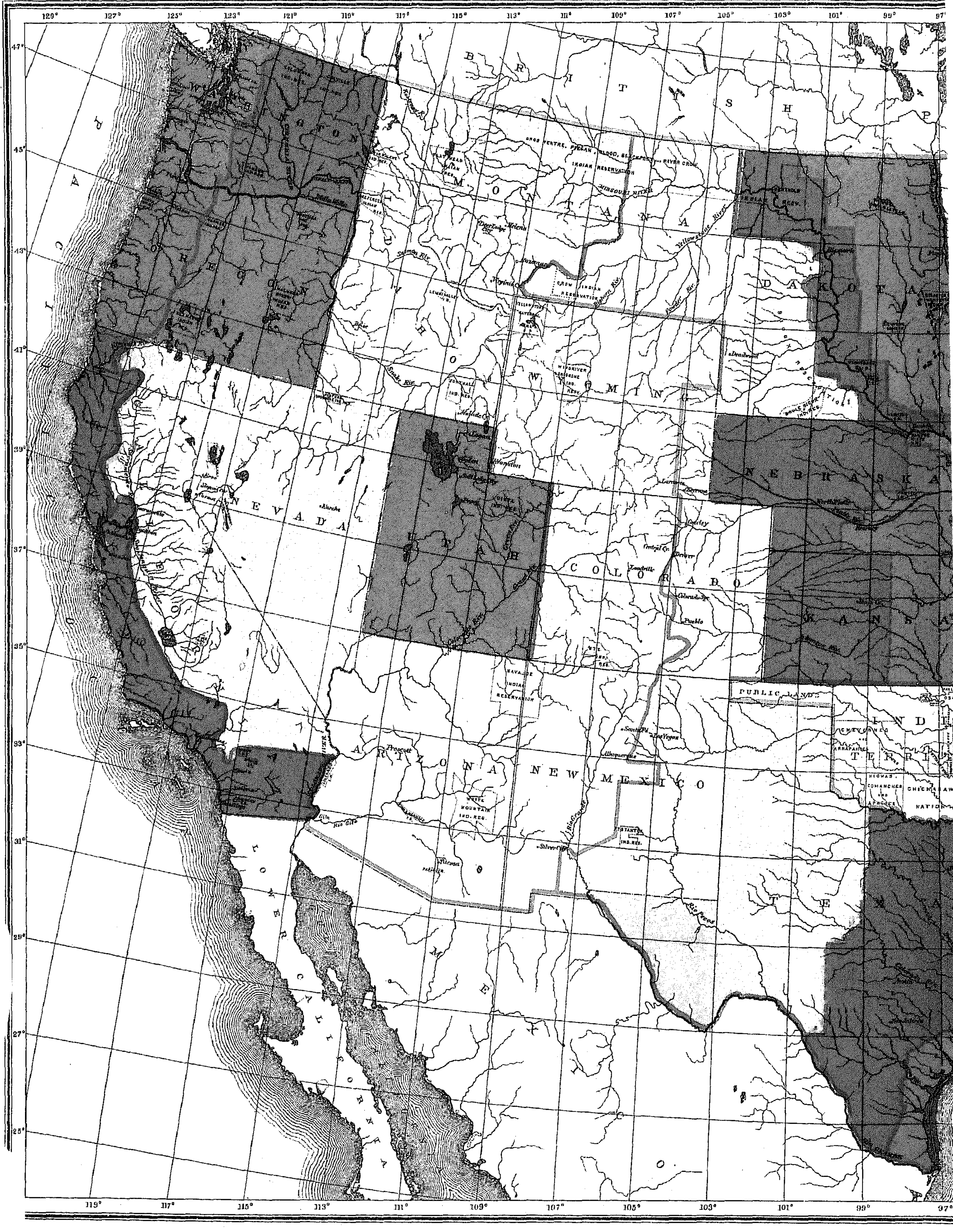


In examining the map and diagram it is to be borne in mind that still-births are not included in the records of death copied for the state of New Jersey, and therefore that the comparatively low proportion of still-births in that state is deceptive, the truth being that it was probably quite as great as in the immediate vicinity. This map should be studied in connection with those referred to below, indicating the birth-rate in different sections of the country.

Of the total number of cases classified as still-born, 14,590 were males and 10,286 females, or 141.8 males to every 100 females, showing the marked influence of sex in this respect, especially when we compare it with the sex proportion in children born alive, which was 104.2 males per 100 females.

It should be remembered in this connection that the term "still-born" is commonly employed to designate not only those children actually born dead, but also those who are born alive but who live only a few moments or hours. These last probably comprise about one-fifth of the whole number.

Sheet N


B R I T I S H P
M O N T A N A
D A K O T A
N E B R A S K A
K A N S A
W Y O M I N G
N E V A D A
U T A H
C O L O R A D O
A R I Z O N A
N E W M E X I C O
L O W E R C A L I F O R N I A
PUBLIC LANDS
MISSOURI RIVER
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
NAVAJOE INDIAN RESERVATION
WHITE MOUNTAIN IND. RES.
Helena
Deadwood
Cheyenne
Denver
Pueblo
Prescott
Albuquerque
Leadville
Greeley
Colorado Spr.
Silver City
Tucson
Rio Gila
Rio Pecos
Eureka
Snake Riv.
Salmon Riv.
Yellowstone River
Powder Riv.
Bighorn Riv.
Green Riv.
Colorado Riv.
Rio Grande
INDIAN RESERVATION
WIND RIVER SHOSHONE IND. RES.
FORT HALL IND. RES.
CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES
KIOWAS, COMANCHES AND APACHES
129°
127°
125°
123°
121°
119°
117°
115°
113°
111°
109°
107°
105°
103°
101°
99°
97°
47°
45°
43°
41°
39°
37°
35°
33°
31°
29°
27°
25°


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
FROM
STILL-BORN,
AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DEATHS
FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
—Under 10 per 1000.
— 10 to 14 "
— 15 to 19 "
— 20 to 24 "
— 25 to 30 "
— 30 and over, "

For each 1000 male births, including still-births, there were reported in the United States during the census year 18.1 still-births, and for each 1000 female births 13.4 still-births, the average ranging from 46.3 per 1000 male births and 43.8 per 1000 female births in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland, to 2.6 per 1000 male births and 2.5 per 1000 female births in Arizona. Comparing these figures with those given by Bertillon(*a*) for Denmark, Sweden, France, and Belgium, as shown in the following table, we find that the proportion of still-births reported in the United States is much less than in those of the countries named, which is, no doubt, largely due to incompleteness of our records:

TABLE 73.—SHOWING FOR DENMARK, SWEDEN, FRANCE, AND BELGIUM, THE NUMBER OF STILL-BIRTHS IN 1000 BIRTHS.

	Denmark, 1860–'69.	Sweden, 1861–'67.	France, 1865–'67.	Belgium, 1860–'65.
Males	43.15	36.6	39.5	40.0
Females	34.44	28.6	28.9	31.4
In the capital city	42.85			
In the rural districts	39.6	31.6	29.8	33.7

These figures of Bertillon include only those children actually born dead, while the census figures include also a number of children who were born alive but who lived only an hour or two.

The following table shows the proportion of reported still-births to reported births in each state and territory, with distinction of sex:

TABLE 74.—SHOWING FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND FOR CERTAIN STATES WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, THE PROPORTION OF STILL-BIRTHS IN 1000 BIRTHS.

States and Territories.	TOTAL.		WHITE.		COLORED.		States and Territories.	TOTAL.		WHITE.		COLORED.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alabama	13.9	10.1	10.6	8.4	17.4	11.8	Missouri	20.7	15.4				
Arizona	2.6	2.5					Montana	4.6	6.7				
Arkansas	10.6	7.8	10.3	7.9			Nebraska	11.3	7.1				
California	21.2	19.1					Nevada	7.1	8.8				
Colorado	9.5	5.5					New Hampshire	12.5	11.8				
Connecticut	16.9	11.8					New Jersey						
Dakota	9.8	5.1					New Mexico	3.9	5.6				
Delaware	6.1	4.3	7.1	3.7			New York	33.0	26.3				
District of Columbia							North Carolina	14.4	9.9	13.8	8.9	15.2	11.2
Florida	7.1	4.9	4.4	5.0	10.1	4.8	Ohio	21.1	14.7				
Georgia	15.0	11.8	13.5	10.1	16.7	13.5	Oregon	11.4	8.4				
Idaho	2.1	2.2					Pennsylvania	16.8	12.0				
Illinois	18.7	14.5					Rhode Island	34.2	23.0				
Indiana	21.6	15.0					South Carolina	16.1	13.2	9.7	8.6	19.7	15.6
Iowa	11.3	8.3					Tennessee	18.4	13.3	18.0	13.0		
Kansas	13.0	10.3					Texas	14.9	10.5	13.7	10.0		
Kentucky	18.2	12.4					Utah	10.4	7.5				
Louisiana	11.1	10.0	9.9	9.5	12.2	10.4	Vermont	20.0	17.1				
Maine	11.0	9.5					Virginia	18.2	13.1	13.9	10.4	23.5	16.3
Maryland	31.3	23.1	30.2	20.9			Washington territory	11.2	7.5				
Massachusetts	38.8	26.2					West Virginia	13.2	9.8				
Michigan	14.4	11.6					Wisconsin	13.9	9.9				
Minnesota	11.9	6.7					Wyoming						
Mississippi	12.3	8.3	11.8	6.3	12.6	9.7							

It will be seen from table 75 that the proportion of infants reported as still-born is much greater in the cities than in the country, decidedly greater among those of German than among those of Irish parentage, and somewhat greater among the colored race than among the whites. A certain number of cases reported as still-born are really cases of infanticide.

The proportion of deaths reported as due to infanticide is highest among the colored population, being 14 out of each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, while for the whites in the same regions it is 5, and in the large cities 3, and in the rural districts 5 per 100,000.

a Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2 ser., tome X, p. 10. Paris, 1876.

Where the mortality of the mothers is least the number of still-births is often the greatest, as is shown by the following diagram:

FIG. 71.—DEATHS FROM CHILD-BIRTH AND STILL-BORN IN 21 GRAND GROUPS PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

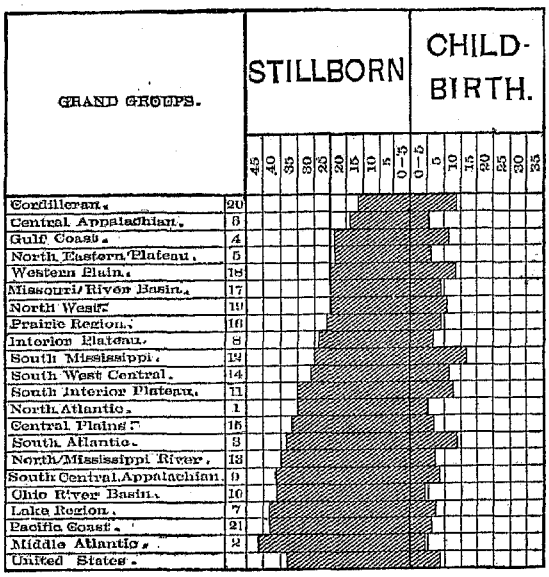


TABLE 75.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM STILL-BORN IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	33.2	23.8	59.2	50.1	36.4	30.6	24.7	34.9
1. North Atlantic Coast region	31.5	21.6	64.4	41.7	.....	.....	17.8	15.4
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	16.8	11.1	66.7	56.3	40.1	38.0	30.4	59.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	35.0	23.9	102.5	93.9	25.3	48.9	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	17.0	19.9	32.5	38.4	21.1	29.0	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	27.8	17.7	54.3	43.8	.....	.....	23.7	36.1
6. Central Appalachian region	23.2	16.3	1.2	4.0	.....	.....	10.5	5.0
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	29.1	22.7	64.9	54.7	.....	.....	17.0	36.5
8. The Interior Plateau	32.6	21.1	36.6	32.2	26.9	43.3	11.5	13.7
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	49.7	32.6	.....	.....	41.6	39.1	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	42.3	27.5	67.3	55.4	41.6	45.4	19.5	31.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	41.2	29.6	.....	.....	30.5	38.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	33.6	26.1	.....	.....	26.5	33.1	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	20.8	20.4	27.8	62.5	.....	.....	13.6	26.3
14. Southwest Central region	35.4	26.6	.....	.....	28.9	40.7	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	43.3	28.8	50.8	49.1	36.9	39.9	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	32.8	22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.8	22.2
17. Missouri River Belt	30.8	20.5	14.1	7.3	.....	.....	12.8	11.4
18. Region of the Western Plains	26.5	23.1	17.3	38.6	.....	.....	26.0	7.0
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	28.3	19.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.6	12.7
20. Cordilleran region	15.5	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.1	7.1
21. Pacific Coast region	21.7	26.8	53.5	75.5	.....	.....	64.6	39.0

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the nervous system was 81,905, of which 44,174 occurred in males and 37,731 in females. In each 100,000 deaths from all causes they are reported as causing 10,821 deaths, as against 11,366 in 1870, and 9,237 in 1860. In England and Wales for the 10 years 1870–'79, in each 100,000 deaths they caused 13,025, and in 1880, 13,154. In the 50 large cities in the United States, out of each 1000 deaths from known causes they caused 124.1, and in the remainder of the country 110.8. In those regions where the color distinction was made they caused, for the whites, out of each 1000 deaths, 119.1, and for

the colored, 96.9; and in the regions where distinction of Irish and German parentage was made they caused, for the Irish, 94.7, and for the German, 109.4 deaths. The proportions, per 1000 deaths from specified causes, were, in males 118.62 and in females 108.61.

The following table shows the relations of the deaths reported as due to this cause to certain groups of ages:

TABLE 76.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the nervous system in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	20,677	2,094	12,129	8,108	137,503	93,847	89,117	155,956
	F.	17,140	2,078	10,165	7,615	134,356	83,040	73,516	158,534
Rural	M.	14,477	2,471	9,133	6,960	131,130	92,308	87,622	155,302
	F.	12,077	2,226	7,039	6,332	129,353	81,332	72,039	162,230
Cities	M.	6,200	523	2,996	1,238	155,490	101,870	94,007	159,742
	F.	5,063	452	2,226	1,283	148,011	89,594	79,316	142,508
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	9,626	1,309	5,966	4,007	140,505	108,240	94,108	166,173
	F.	8,199	1,253	4,902	3,742	140,415	98,615	75,354	162,350
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	2,915	502	1,088	373	128,522	111,308	67,725	88,788
	F.	2,395	441	1,137	471	119,792	88,059	58,007	114,237
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	819	138	980	505	125,191	88,803	77,833	125,217
	F.	677	107	764	478	122,689	74,513	65,913	122,345
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	1,223	119	786	364	156,815	69,186	83,060	121,091
	F.	934	116	514	273	143,604	70,595	73,334	116,517

MENTAL DISEASES.

Figure 72 shows the proportion of deaths reported as due to or connected with mental diseases in relation to age, with distinction of sex. The numbers represented in this diagram and in table 77, being only 630 for males and 602 for females, are too small to make the proportions derived from them of any scientific value, and the figures as given are rather to suggest than to answer queries:

FIG. 72.—DEATHS FROM MENTAL DISEASES AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

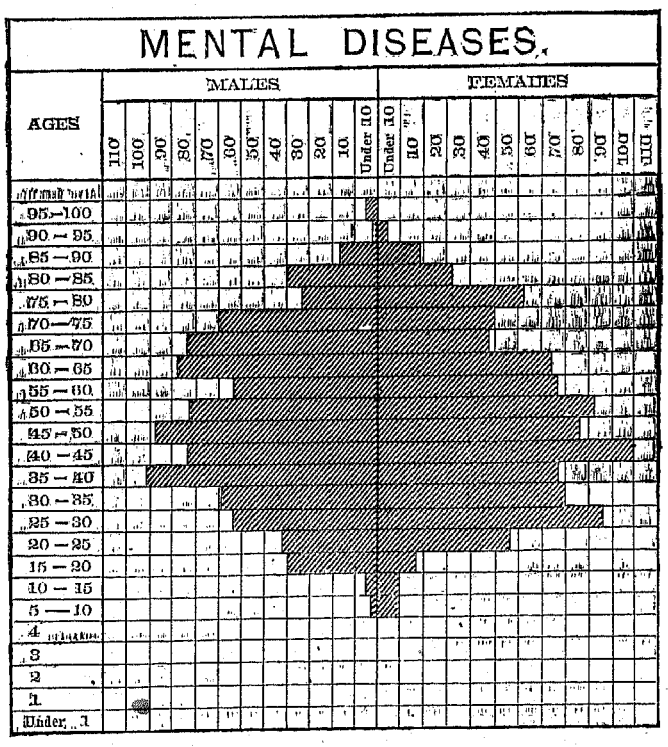


TABLE 77.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM MENTAL DISEASES AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year			15–20 years	40.26	16.81	60–65 years	88.57	73.95
1 year			20–25 years	41.87	55.46	65–70 years	83.74	48.74
2 years			25–30 years	64.41	95.80	70–75 years	70.65	50.42
3 years			30–35 years	69.24	80.67	75–80 years	33.82	62.18
4 years			35–40 years	101.45	77.31	80–85 years	40.26	31.93
Total under 5 years			40–45 years	85.35	110.92	85–90 years	17.71	18.49
			45–50 years	99.84	85.71	90–95 years	1.61	3.36
5–10 years	3.22	10.08	50–55 years	83.74	92.44	95 and over	3.22	
10–15 years	6.44	10.08	55–60 years	64.41	75.63	Unknown	14.49	11.76

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to apoplexy during the census year was 9,658, of which 5,262 were of males and 4,396 of females. The number of deaths reported as due to paralysis was 13,907, of which 7,043 were of males and 6,864 were of females. As reported to the enumerators these two causes of death have, to a great extent, the same signification, and should therefore be considered together.

Apoplexy caused 1,276 deaths out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes in 1880, as against 1,062 in 1870, 782 in 1860, and 606 in 1850.

Paralysis caused 1,837 deaths out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes in 1880, 1,524 in 1870, 1,176 in 1860, and 839 in 1850. The progressive increase in the proportion of deaths from these two diseases indicated by the above figures is no doubt in part apparent only, but it probably also indicates a real increase in the proportion of deaths from brain disease. In England and Wales for the 10 years 1870–'79 apoplexy caused 2,489 in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, and paralysis 2,375. In the year 1880 apoplexy caused 2,709 and paralysis 2,257 deaths in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes. Out of each 1000 deaths of which the causes are known in the United States during the census year, apoplexy caused 14.13 deaths in males and 12.66 in females, and paralysis caused 18.91 deaths in males and 19.76 in females.

Combining the figures of the two diseases, we find that they caused a greater proportion of deaths in the rural districts (33.9) than in the large cities (28.7), a much greater proportion in the whites (35.1) than in the colored (15.9), and somewhat greater in those of Irish (34.7) than in those of German parentage (30.7).

TABLE 78.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PARALYSIS AND APOPLEXY IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	34.2	33.5	28.9	28.5	35.1	15.9	34.7	30.7
1. North Atlantic Coast region	68.1	67.1	32.8	34.3			32.0	27.7
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	43.2	43.8	27.7	29.5	34.1	24.8	30.2	31.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	24.8	25.4	45.3	35.7	36.7	21.1		
4. Gulf Coast region	26.2	16.2	30.9	26.0	28.5	18.5		
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	60.8	63.1	60.3	53.5			32.0	92.8
6. Central Appalachian region	45.3	46.8	22.2	25.5			38.8	43.1
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	40.5	39.0	22.8	18.6			43.1	24.8
8. The Interior Plateau	55.7	53.7	34.0	35.5	53.3	21.0	45.0	51.2
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	26.5	25.7			30.0	18.1		
10. The Ohio River Belt	34.2	36.0	25.6	22.9	33.8	16.8	54.3	30.1
11. Southern Interior Plateau	22.34	17.6			31.5	11.3		
12. South Mississippi River Belt	13.1	14.4			16.5	11.5		
13. North Mississippi River Belt	23.0	23.5	20.4	15.9			24.6	26.9
14. Southwest Central region	13.2	11.7			12.9	10.8		
15. Central region, plains and prairies	31.9	30.9	24.1	15.6	33.2	14.9		
16. The Prairie region	25.7	23.4					30.5	24.8
17. Missouri River Belt	18.8	21.6	11.3	14.7			17.9	24.6
18. Region of the Western Plains	9.7	12.7	6.9	16.5			38.9	14.0
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	38.2	29.6					40.0	25.3
20. Cordilleran region	27.2	19.5					49.2	28.2
21. Pacific Coast region	40.0	30.9	39.9	32.6			42.2	53.0

The greatest proportion of deaths from these causes occur at ages over 65 years. If we take this group of ages and compare the deaths from apoplexy and paralysis to the total number of deaths from specified causes reported at the same ages, we find that the proportion of deaths is greater in females than in males, in the rural districts than in the cities, in the whites than in the colored, and in those of German than in those of Irish parentage. In the cities the proportion of deaths is greater in the females than in the males. These and other relations are shown by the following table:

TABLE 79.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from apoplexy and paralysis in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	406	204	5,323	6,262	3,100	6,394	39,110	119,126
	F.	413	183	4,496	6,128	3,237	5,675	32,516	127,576
Rural	M.	323	171	3,925	5,392	2,926	6,388	37,656	120,314
	F.	304	154	3,440	5,141	3,256	5,661	31,215	131,716
Cities	M.	143	33	1,398	870	3,586	6,428	43,866	112,258
	F.	109	29	1,056	987	3,186	5,748	37,627	109,630
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	261	98	2,627	3,117	3,810	7,582	41,439	126,425
	F.	230	95	2,133	2,988	3,930	7,477	32,788	129,637
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	39	35	346	258	1,720	7,761	21,538	61,414
	F.	39	23	441	353	1,951	4,593	22,499	85,617
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	21	6	470	372	3,210	3,861	37,328	92,239
	F.	14	8	389	364	2,537	5,571	33,561	93,166
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	22	7	398	287	2,821	4,070	42,058	95,476
	F.	14	7	243	238	2,153	4,297	34,070	101,579

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of apoplexy and paralysis during the census year was 61 years.

Figure 71 shows the proportion of deaths reported as due to apoplexy and paralysis at different ages, with distinction of sex. This is a tolerably regular figure, indicating the progressive increase of mortality from this cause with advancing years, and also that the rates are nearly uniform in the two sexes.

FIG. 73.—DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

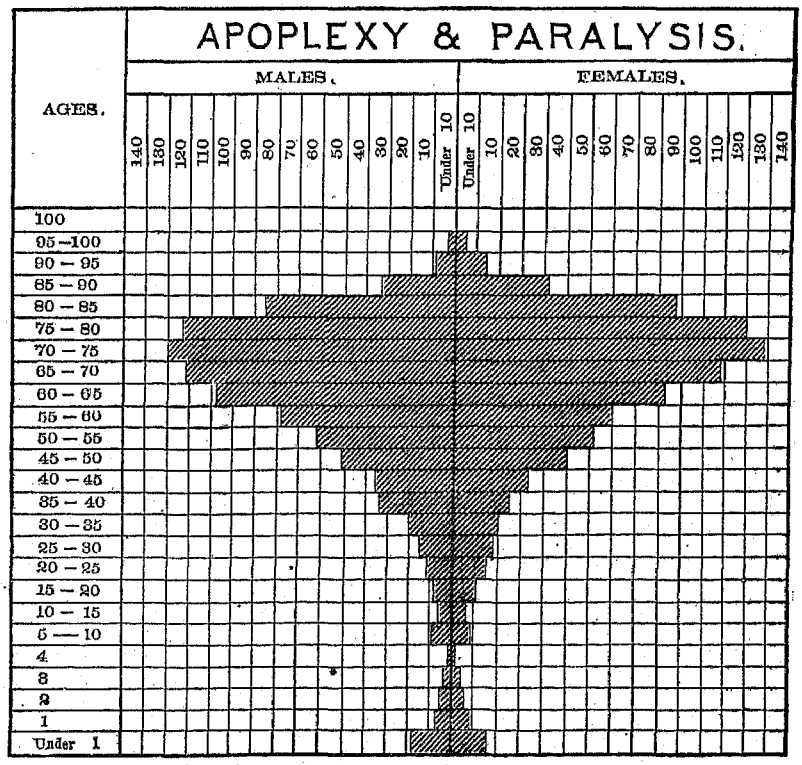
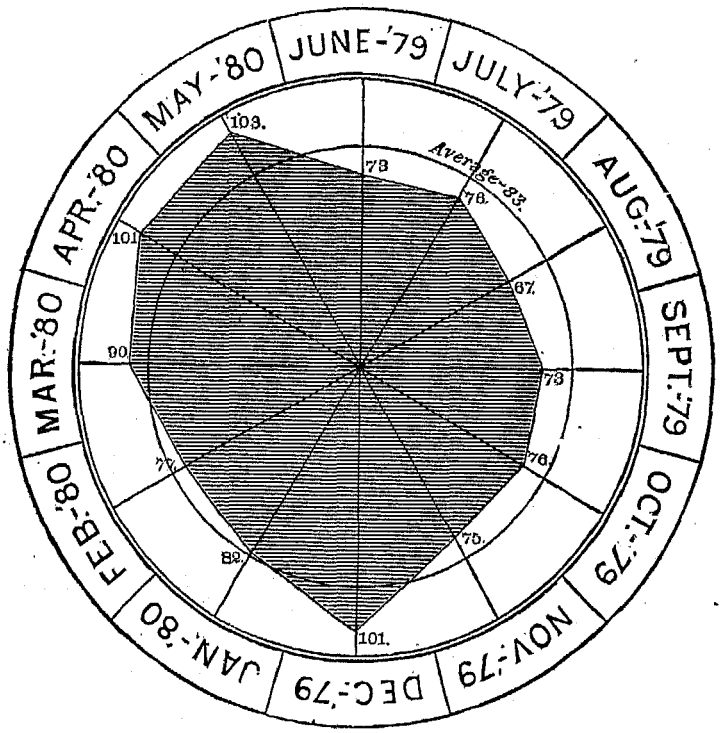


TABLE 80.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	18.11	16.57	15-20 years	9.22	11.67	60-65 years	108.52	93.67
1 year	7.83	8.37	20-25 years	13.46	14.43	65-70 years	122.97	118.18
2 years	5.71	5.25	25-30 years	16.23	17.37	70-75 years	131.94	136.72
3 years	3.42	4.18	30-35 years	20.88	20.85	75-80 years	123.05	130.74
4 years	2.93	2.40	35-40 years	34.76	25.49	80-85 years	85.10	97.86
Total under 5 years	38.02	36.80	40-45 years	36.63	35.20	85-90 years	33.78	42.69
5-10 years	9.95	8.82	45-50 years	51.65	50.62	90-95 years	9.95	14.17
10-15 years	6.69	7.57	50-55 years	63.64	61.76	95 and over	4.16	5.79
			55-60 years	79.31	69.60	Unknown		

The following diagram shows the distribution of the deaths reported as due to apoplexy in the 31 registration cities in relation to the months in which the deaths were reported. It will be seen that the greatest proportion occurred from December to May, and the least in the remaining months; that is, that the number of deaths reported is greatest in the half-year immediately preceding the date of the census:

FIG. 74.—DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



TETANUS AND TRISMUS NASCENTIUM.

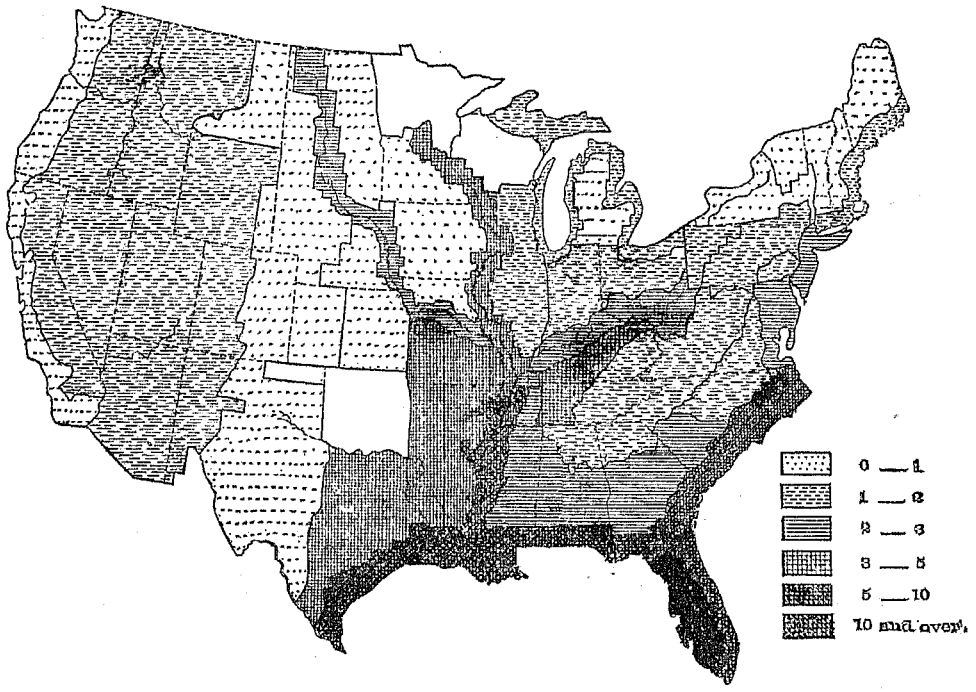
The total number of deaths reported as due to these causes was 2,537, of which 1,578 were of males and 959 of females. Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes, these diseases caused in 1880, 335; in 1870, 330; in 1860, 411; in 1850, 215.

The mean age at death of those reported as dying from tetanus and trismus nascentium during the census year was 8 years.

The proportion of deaths from these causes per 1000 deaths from all known causes is decidedly higher in the male than in the female, in the cities than in the rural districts, in the colored race than in the white, in the southern part of the country than in the northern regions. In the city of Charleston the proportion of deaths attributed to this cause is in males 76.2 per 1000, in females 44.7, while in the rural portions of the South Atlantic coast region the proportions reported are for males 9.6 and for females 7.3. On the Gulf coast, throughout the rural districts, the proportions of deaths from these causes are for males 32 and for females 29.5, and in the city of New Orleans, males 45.4 and females 44.8. Taking the whole of this region the proportions of deaths from these causes

are for the whites 33.5 and for the colored 39.3 per 1000. The extreme contrast to this is found on the North Atlantic coast, in the rural districts of which the proportions of deaths attributed to these causes are for males 0.2 and for females 0.7, and, in the cities, males 1.5 and females 0.7.

FIG. 75.—DEATHS FROM TETANUS AND TRISMUS NASCENTIUM PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.



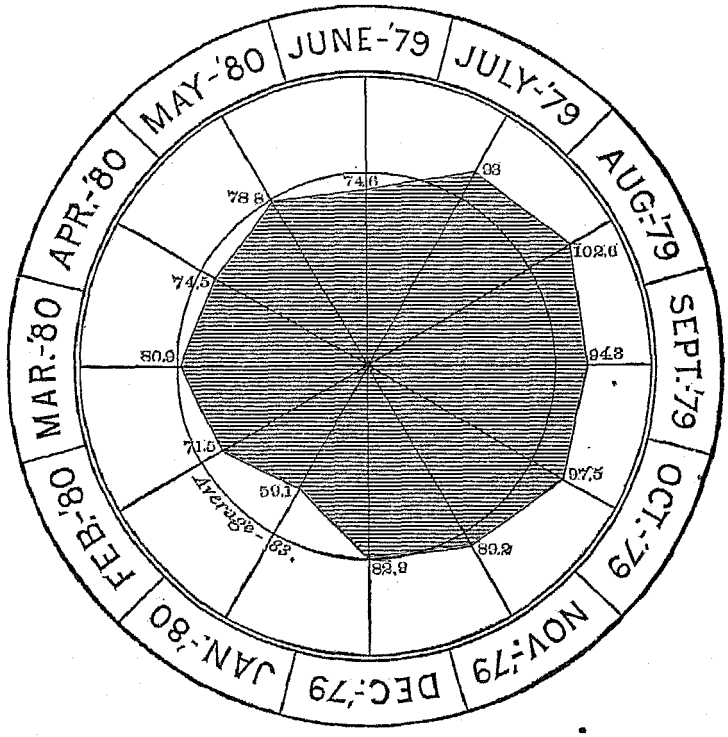
Among the decedents of Irish parentage the proportion of deaths from this cause is 1.6, and among those of German parentage 2.2 per 1000, these comparatively low rates being due largely to the fact that the majority of the population of these races is located in the northern part of the country.

TABLE 81.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TETANUS AND TRISMUS NASCENTIUM IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	3.4	2.0	6.9	5.2	3.1	9.3	1.6	2.2
1. North Atlantic Coast region	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	.....	.....	1.5	1.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	5.9	2.8	3.8	3.1	3.0	9.1	2.2	2.8
3. South Atlantic Coast region	9.6	7.3	70.2	44.7	5.6	22.5	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	32.0	29.5	45.4	44.8	33.5	39.3	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	0.9	0.6	1.0	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....
6. Central Appalachian region	2.5	0.6	2.4	.....	.....	.....	0.6	2.1
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.9	.....	.....	1.1	2.6
8. The Interior Plateau	2.0	0.9	4.1	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.4	2.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.2	0.7	.....	.....	0.9	1.3	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	2.6	1.5	5.9	4.9	2.7	5.3	1.2	2.8
11. Southern Interior Plateau	3.3	1.8	.....	.....	1.7	3.2	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	7.9	5.5	.....	.....	3.3	9.5	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	3.1	1.0	26.5	21.3	.....	.....	1.7	1.4
14. Southwest Central region	6.0	4.5	.....	.....	3.1	14.0	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	3.0	1.4	5.7	4.9	1.9	5.4	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	1.5	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	1.0
17. Missouri River Belt	3.0	1.2	.....	7.3	.....	.....	.....	5.2
18. Region of the Western Plains	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	1.8	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
21. Pacific Coast region	2.2	.....	1.3	1.0	.....	.....	0.7	1.5

The following diagram shows the distribution of deaths from tetanus and trismus nascentium in 31 registration cities, by months. It will be seen that they were most frequent during the months of July, August, September, and October, and lowest during January and February:

FIG. 76.—DEATHS FROM TETANUS AND TRISMUS NASCENTIUM, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the respiratory system was 104,824, giving a proportion of 138.49 per 1000 deaths from all causes.

This proportion was, in 1870, 130.37; in 1860, 127.33; and in 1850, 98.07. The following table shows their relations as a whole, including croup and pneumonia, which have been considered separately above:

TABLE 82.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	159.9	136.0	138.9	133.4	144.2	152.2	147.6	142.2
1. North Atlantic Coast region	122.2	118.7	141.7	139.6	.....	.....	145.4	151.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	141.4	130.2	153.7	146.3	146.8	140.0	155.8	157.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	122.5	91.7	91.7	70.4	97.1	112.5	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	134.4	112.4	95.1	99.2	105.2	125.9	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	133.1	122.7	138.5	142.3	.....	.....	138.7	118.5
6. Central Appalachian region	142.7	132.0	183.1	138.6	.....	.....	127.9	123.8
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	135.3	112.4	134.2	128.9	.....	.....	124.9	129.0
8. The Interior Plateau	132.4	121.1	126.3	117.5	122.9	138.8	140.8	124.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	168.4	149.7	.....	.....	155.8	168.9	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	135.8	114.5	122.9	127.0	124.4	134.4	111.7	127.4
11. Southern Interior Plateau	182.2	149.8	.....	.....	166.4	165.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	179.2	143.9	.....	.....	162.7	163.2	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	193.9	172.6	126.4	132.1	.....	.....	174.4	172.6
14. Southwest Central region	218.6	165.6	.....	.....	189.5	194.7	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	166.0	131.4	117.6	121.1	147.6	144.8	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	181.0	146.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.5	128.5
17. Missouri River Belt	229.7	177.4	248.5	183.8	.....	.....	212.2	213.0
18. Region of the Western Plains	148.9	135.9	211.8	132.6	.....	.....	285.7	154.9
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	118.1	79.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.3	105.5
20. Cordilleran region	191.3	156.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.2	183.7
21. Pacific Coast region	103.3	108.7	131.7	122.1	.....	.....	147.6	99.8

The following table shows the relations of the deaths reported as due to these diseases to certain groups of ages:

TABLE 83.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5-15.	15-65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5-15.	15-65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	24,615	3,721	21,495	7,704	163,799	116,635	157,933	146,559
	F.	20,409	3,567	15,605	7,232	159,980	110,615	113,511	150,560
Rural	M.	18,429	2,985	17,750	6,609	166,926	111,510	170,293	147,470
	F.	14,979	2,800	12,997	5,235	160,435	106,242	117,936	149,497
Cities	M.	6,186	736	3,745	1,095	155,139	143,358	117,508	141,290
	F.	5,430	677	2,698	1,397	158,739	134,192	96,134	155,170
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	11,096	1,541	9,717	3,584	161,962	119,226	153,277	145,366
	F.	9,231	1,435	7,360	3,457	158,089	112,939	113,138	149,985
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	3,852	550	2,931	671	169,834	121,951	182,446	159,724
	F.	3,219	619	2,330	477	161,006	123,602	118,871	115,692
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	1,130	170	1,847	641	172,730	115,187	146,691	158,939
	F.	962	162	1,350	690	174,339	112,813	116,470	176,606
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	1,237	208	1,348	456	158,610	120,930	142,450	151,697
	F.	1,025	193	769	380	157,595	118,478	109,716	162,185

BRONCHITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to bronchitis was 10,984, of which 5,640 were of males and 5,344 of females. In each 100,000 deaths from all causes it caused in 1880, 1,451; in 1870, 864; in 1860, 585; and in 1850, 1,118 deaths. In England and Wales during the 10 years 1870–'79, bronchitis caused in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes 10,586, and in 1880, 10,988 deaths. In each 1000 deaths from specified causes in the United States for the census year, bronchitis is reported as causing in males 15.15 and in females 15.38 deaths. It caused a much greater proportion of deaths in the large cities (27.1) than in the rural districts (11.8), and in those regions where distinctions of color or parentage were made it caused a greater proportion of deaths in the white (17.3) than in the colored (12.8); and in those of Irish parentage (23.5) than in those of German parentage (17.0).

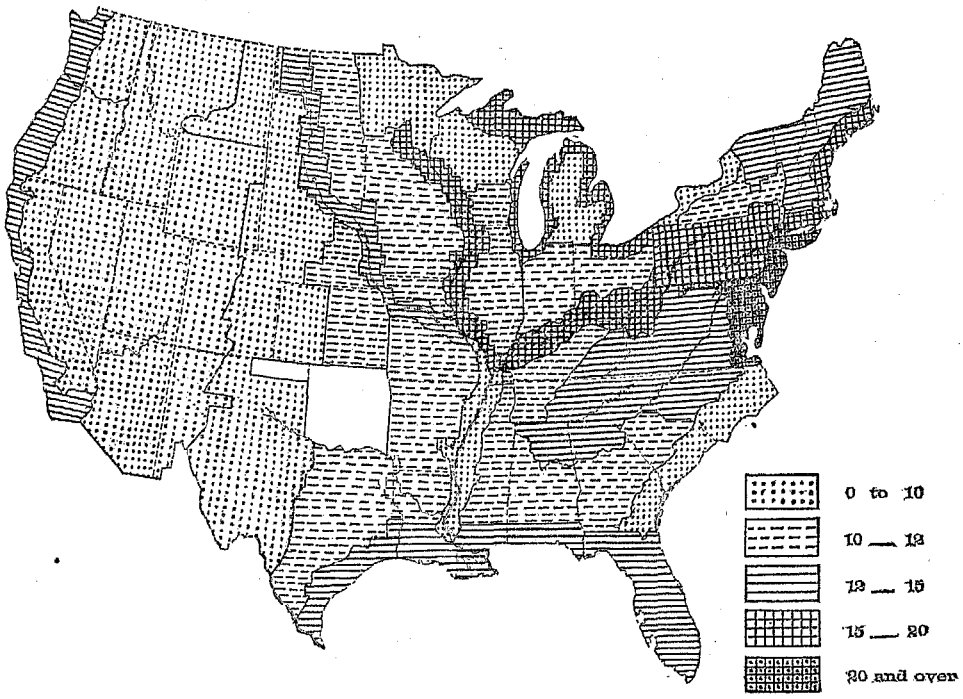
The following table and cartogram show by grand groups the varying proportions of deaths reported as due to this cause in different regions of the country:

TABLE 84.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	11.8	11.7	26.1	28.1	17.3	12.8	23.5	17.0
1. North Atlantic Coast region	12.3	13.0	30.6	30.2	.....	.....	28.0	24.6
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	15.8	19.2	32.7	36.3	30.2	24.2	35.8	32.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	8.9	6.6	17.8	14.5	9.2	8.9	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	9.5	8.2	21.2	27.2	13.6	15.3	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	11.3	12.6	17.0	21.0	.....	.....	14.9	25.7
6. Central Appalachian region	15.3	14.6	28.4	24.2	.....	.....	12.4	9.3
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	8.1	9.0	21.4	20.0	.....	.....	10.9	8.1
8. The Interior Plateau	13.2	12.1	20.9	21.0	14.7	13.5	12.9	10.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	14.0	13.2	.....	.....	14.5	12.3	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	13.3	10.4	24.2	25.4	14.9	17.4	19.5	19.3
11. Southern Interior Plateau	11.6	10.0	.....	.....	13.7	8.6	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	7.7	10.4	.....	.....	11.2	7.1	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	12.2	13.6	19.3	24.1	.....	.....	9.3	11.4
14. Southwest Central region	11.7	12.0	.....	.....	12.8	7.8	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	11.5	10.9	15.9	14.9	11.3	11.7	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	10.7	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	6.8
17. Missouri River Belt	15.8	12.4	5.6	14.7	.....	.....	7.6	9.6
18. Region of the Western Plains	2.6	8.6	13.8	5.5	.....	.....	12.9	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	8.2	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.5	6.3
20. Cordilleran region	9.4	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	10.6
21. Pacific Coast region	11.0	8.7	17.1	20.3	.....	.....	27.9	15.6

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of bronchitis during the census year was 24 years.

FIG. 77.—DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 5 SHADES.



The following table and diagram show the varying proportions of deaths from bronchitis at different groups of age with distinction of sex. It will be seen that the mortality from this cause is greatest in infancy and early childhood. After the age of 10 years the proportion of deaths remains nearly stationary to the age of 55, after which it increases.

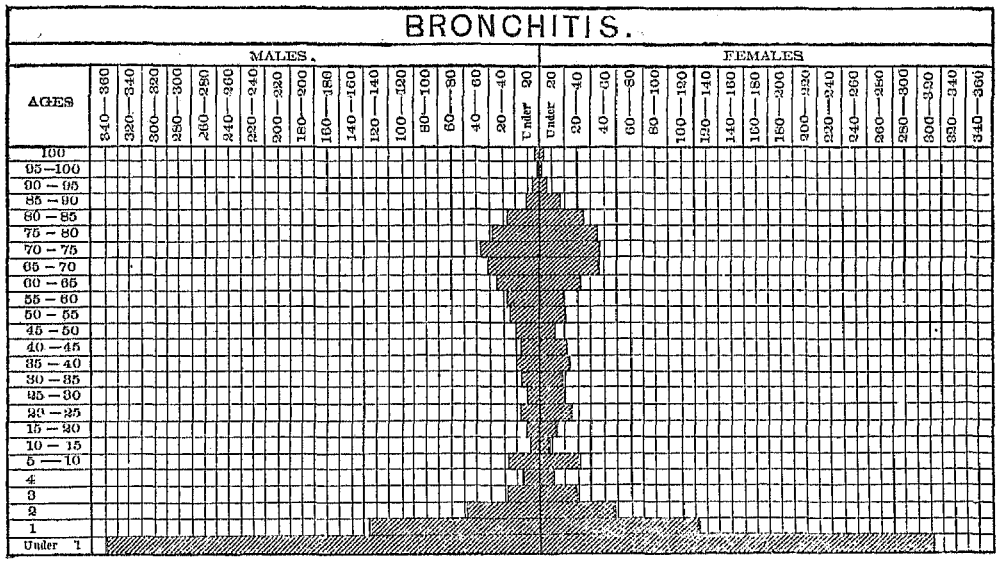
There is an excess in the proportion of female deaths as compared with male deaths between the ages of 5 and 10 and between 20 and 30, which may perhaps be in part due to the difference in clothing of the two sexes.

The tables and figures illustrating this disease should be compared with those for pneumonia, with which it is, no doubt, in many cases, confounded in the returns.

TABLE 85.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

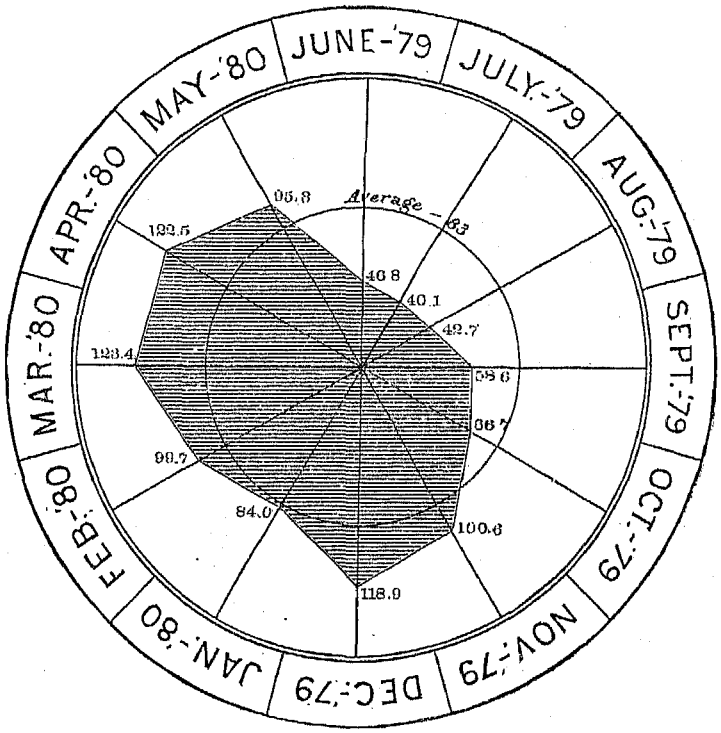
Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	349.81	311.87	15–20 years	12.27	15.77	60–65 years	35.57	33.05
1 year	135.09	123.36	20–25 years	16.18	24.22	65–70 years	41.08	48.82
2 years	58.51	58.02	25–30 years	12.80	21.97	70–75 years	47.13	48.07
3 years	28.63	30.60	30–35 years	17.61	19.71	75–80 years	39.30	46.19
4 years	14.23	11.83	35–40 years	20.45	23.66	80–85 years	27.57	35.49
Total under 5 years	586.88	535.07	40–45 years	15.83	21.22	85–90 years	11.20	17.27
			45–50 years	21.52	14.08	90–95 years	5.65	7.13
5–10 years	26.50	31.54	50–55 years	24.54	22.72	95 and over	1.42	1.69
10–15 years	9.43	9.05	55–60 years	27.03	21.78	Unknown	3.02	3.38

FIG. 78.—DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



The following diagram shows, by months, for the 31 registration cities the proportion of deaths reported as due to bronchitis. The periods of the greatest number of deaths are in March and April and in December, the smallest proportions occurring from June to October, the general distribution being very much like that for pneumonia:

FIG. 79.—DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS, BY MONTHS, IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



PLEURISY.

The total number of deaths reported as due to pleurisy during the census year was 1,958, of which 1,016 were of males and 942 were of females. Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes it is reported as causing in 1880, 258; in 1870, 766; in 1860, 320; in 1850, 671.

In England and Wales during the 10 years 1870–'79, out of each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, pleurisy caused 226, and in 1880, 248. There is little difference in the proportion of deaths caused by pleurisy in the large cities and in the rural districts, or in males and females.

It caused a higher proportion of deaths in the colored (3.7) than in the whites (2.7), and somewhat higher in the Irish (2.9) than in the Germans (2.6); but this difference is quite within the limits of probable error.

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of pleurisy during the census year was 42 years.

The following table shows by grand groups the distribution of deaths from this disease. The highest proportion of deaths from this cause is on the Gulf coast in the rural districts, in which it is for males 8.2 and for females 6.7.

TABLE 86.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PLEURISY IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.6
1. North Atlantic Coast region	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	.....	.....	3.4	1.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.4
3. South Atlantic Coast region	4.7	4.6	3.5	6.7	5.2	4.5	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	8.2	6.7	3.8	2.4	5.7	6.2	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.4	.....	.....	3.1	.....
6. Central Appalachian region	2.1	2.8	1.2	.....	.....	.....	1.6	3.5
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	.....	.....	3.4	2.0
8. The Interior Plateau	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.1	2.7	4.1	3.5	4.1
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.6	4.3	.....	.....	3.6	5.0	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.7
11. Southern Interior Plateau	3.8	4.5	.....	.....	4.2	4.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	3.9	2.0	.....	.....	1.9	4.0	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	2.8	2.8	2.0	3.1	.....	.....	2.5	3.1
14. Southwest Central region	1.5	2.0	.....	.....	1.8	1.6	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.9	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	2.0	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.3	1.3
17. Missouri River Belt	1.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	.....	.....	2.5	1.7
18. Region of the Western Plains	3.0	5.2	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	1.0	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.0
20. Cordilleran region	2.0	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
21. Pacific Coast region	3.0	4.0	3.6	1.6	.....	.....	3.1	2.3

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

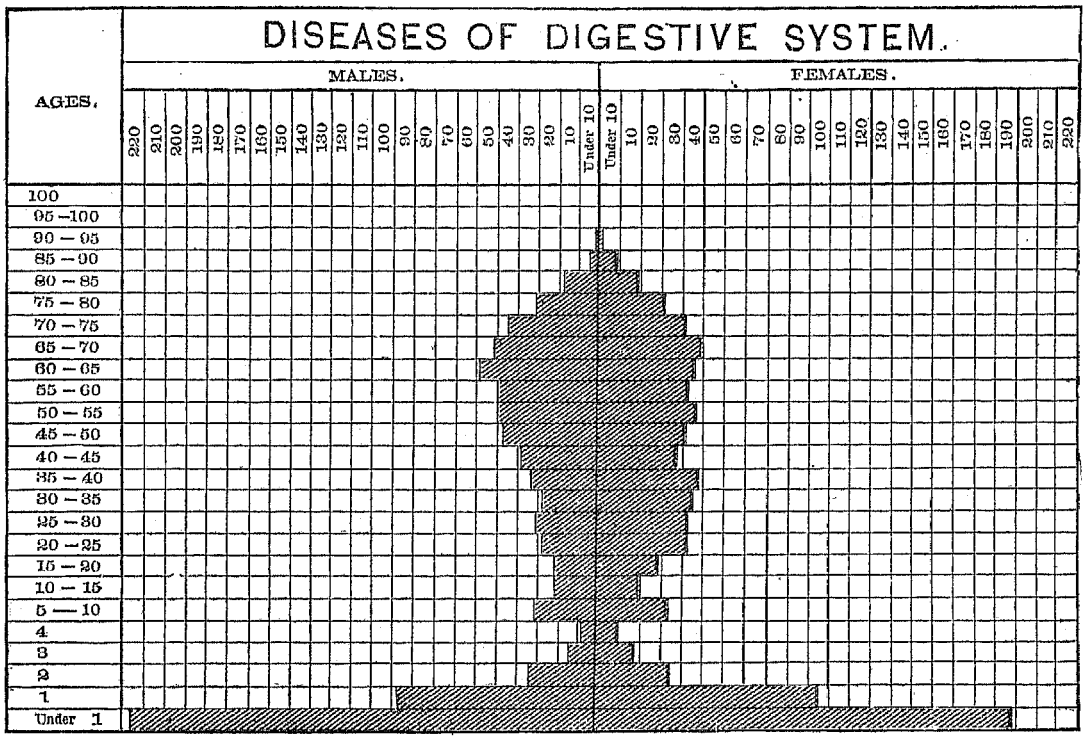
The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the digestive system in the United States during the census year was 32,836, of which 17,546 were of males and 15,290 of females. Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes this class of diseases caused, in 1880, 4,338; in 1870, 4,589; in 1860, 4,606; in 1850, 4,096. In England and Wales for the 10 years 1870–'79, diseases of this class caused in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes 4,572, and in the year 1880, 4,754.

The following table and diagram show the proportion of deaths reported as due to diseases of the digestive organs in relation to age, with distinction of sex. The greatest proportion of deaths occurs in infancy, and the least from 10 to 15 years of age, from which time it increases with advancing years. From the age of 20 to 40 the female mortality from this cause is greater than that of the male, while from 45 to 70 it is less. The excess of mortality from this cause in the colored population is almost entirely under 5 years of age, after which it is less than for the whites of corresponding ages:

TABLE 87.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	227.9	197.7	15–20 years	23.2	29.3	60–65 years	59.7	46.3
1 year	98.9	104.6	20–25 years	29.5	43.5	65–70 years	52.1	50.3
2 years	35.4	34.6	25–30 years	32.9	43.8	70–75 years	45.5	41.6
3 years	15.4	17.6	30–35 years	29.3	44.4	75–80 years	32.8	32.9
4 years	9.7	11.8	35–40 years	34.3	47.4	80–85 years	18.8	19.7
Total under 5 years	387.5	366.4	40–45 years	39.4	37.3	85–90 years	5.8	9.0
5–10 years	33.0	33.7	45–50 years	47.8	41.8	90–95 years	2.2	1.9
10–15 years	23.2	20.2	50–55 years	50.5	46.2	95 and over	0.7	0.9
			55–60 years	50.9	42.6	Unknown	4.8	4.6

FIG. 80.—DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.



The following table shows the relations of the deaths reported as due to these diseases to certain groups of ages:

TABLE 88.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the digestive system in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	6,767	983	6,949	2,763	45,030	30,812	51,057	52,562
	F.	5,578	821	6,438	2,383	43,724	25,460	46,561	49,611
Rural	M.	5,269	815	5,047	2,305	47,907	30,446	48,421	51,433
	F.	4,355	672	4,811	1,973	46,645	24,704	43,655	50,550
Cities	M.	1,478	168	1,902	458	37,067	32,723	59,680	59,097
	F.	1,223	149	1,627	410	35,753	29,534	57,973	45,540
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	2,964	491	3,339	1,399	43,264	37,988	52,670	56,743
	F.	2,415	405	3,187	1,196	41,359	31,875	48,991	51,889
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	1,576	120	631	191	69,485	26,008	39,278	45,405
	F.	1,431	113	588	135	71,575	22,564	29,998	32,743
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	233	47	634	229	35,616	30,245	50,353	50,782
	F.	193	28	520	183	34,976	19,499	44,802	46,839
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	346	36	548	164	44,364	20,930	57,910	54,558
	F.	268	25	355	116	41,205	15,347	50,649	49,509

In the United States during the census year, in each 1000 deaths from specified causes the diseases of this class caused in males 47.12 and in females 44.02 deaths. This class of affections caused a slightly greater proportion of deaths in the large cities (46.1) than in the rural districts (45.4), and in those regions in which the distinctions of color and of Irish and German parentage were made, the diseases of this class caused a somewhat greater proportion in the colored (49.6) than in the white (46.8), and in those of German parentage (47.1) than in those of Irish parentage (43.8).

TABLE 89.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	47.0	43.8	47.4	44.7	46.8	49.6	43.8	47.1
1. North Atlantic Coast region	38.24	39.39	39.45	37.62			37.4	35.4
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	49.06	43.59	48.44	45.01	47.0	43.7	43.5	40.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	55.62	49.81	67.93	62.64	57.8	53.6		
4. Gulf Coast region	63.87	66.45	64.17	56.40	67.2	58.5		
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	38.51	36.90	40.51	43.80			32.7	20.6
6. Central Appalachian region	40.01	36.83	27.23	28.26			36.7	38.8
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	44.89	42.52	46.83	46.43			46.5	48.8
8. The Interior Plateau	47.55	42.54	42.61	44.30	43.4	51.0	56.3	44.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	49.65	42.64			46.5	44.4		
10. The Ohio River Belt	38.52	34.93	49.27	42.69	39.5	34.9	56.8	46.2
11. Southern Interior Plateau	57.72	52.04			55.1	55.1		
12. South Mississippi River Belt	54.75	49.19			50.5	53.5		
13. North Mississippi River Belt	51.52	44.46	49.71	47.75			45.1	50.8
14. Southwest Central region	53.04	49.06			52.5	45.1		
15. Central region, plains and prairies	44.27	42.53	47.70	42.05	44.2	38.3		
16. The Prairie region	49.32	42.90					49.4	60.5
17. Missouri River Belt	39.45	42.93	39.55	25.74			38.3	36.0
18. Region of the Western Plains	45.08	54.40	31.25	22.10			38.9	21.1
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	40.04	35.78					45.7	52.7
20. Cordilleran region	38.42	42.14					44.4	45.9
21. Pacific Coast region	51.09	43.83	61.76	54.13			50.2	60.8

PERITONITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to peritonitis during the census year was 3,304, of which 1,382 were of males and 1,922 of females. Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes it caused, in 1880, 437 deaths; in 1870, 194; in 1860, 29; in 1850, 11. This apparent increase is probably entirely owing to the greater accuracy in the enumeration of the present census due to the supervision of physicians. A large part of the deaths of females reported as due to this cause should probably have been reported as owing to abortion or to diseases of the organs of generation.

In England and Wales for the 10 years 1870–'79, in each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, peritonitis caused 388.7, and in 1880, 408.5 deaths. The proportion of deaths reported as due to this cause was much greater in the large cities (7.9) than in the rural districts (3.6); and in those regions where distinction of color and parentage were made, the proportion is much greater in the whites (4.9) than in the colored (2.1). For those of Irish parentage the proportion is 6.8, and for those of German parentage 6.4, being above the average for the white population.

The mean age at death of those reported as dying of peritonitis during the census year was 33 years.

The following table shows by grand groups the distribution of the deaths reported as due to this cause:

TABLE 90.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PERITONITIS IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	2.8	4.3	6.5	9.5	4.9	2.1	6.8	6.4
1. North Atlantic Coast region	4.4	6.7	6.8	10.2			7.7	6.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	4.7	7.4	7.0	7.6	7.5	3.0	7.0	7.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	0.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.1		
4. Gulf Coast region	2.4	4.9	4.5	6.4	4.9	3.4		
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	4.7	6.0	6.4	10.9			5.2	5.1
6. Central Appalachian region	4.9	4.8	2.4	12.1			4.7	5.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.6	4.7	6.6	10.7			9.4	7.2
8. The Interior Plateau	3.5	4.6	6.3	11.9	6.2	2.5	9.2	6.6
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.3	2.9			2.4	1.3		
10. The Ohio River Belt	2.8	2.4	6.7	12.9	4.5	3.0	5.4	7.3
11. Southern Interior Plateau	1.0	1.8			1.7	1.1		
12. South Mississippi River Belt	0.8	2.0			1.0	1.6		
13. North Mississippi River Belt	3.1	4.7	7.7	11.3			1.7	5.1
14. Southwest Central region	1.5	4.4			3.1	2.2		
15. Central region, plains and prairies	3.0	4.4	3.1	8.5	3.8	3.6		
16. The Prairie region	2.8	4.7					2.9	4.5
17. Missouri River Belt	1.8	2.7	8.4					0.8
18. Region of the Western Plains	1.3	3.4	3.4					
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	2.1	4.8					3.8	4.2
20. Cordilleran region	2.7	4.6					6.3	
21. Pacific Coast region	3.4	6.4	6.2	11.7			11.9	9.3

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 12,098, of which 8,358 were of males and 3,740 of females, giving a proportion for males of 22.44, and for females of 10.77 per 1000 deaths from specified causes.

The proportion of deaths from Bright's disease, calculus, and diseases of the kidney and bladder, is much greater in the male than in the female.

Up to the age of 65 years the proportion of deaths from these causes is greater in the cities than in the rural districts. Over 65 it is greatest in the latter regions in males only. In those parts of the country where the distinction is made between white and colored, Irish and German, the proportions are greater in the white than in the colored, and in the Irish than in the German.

The following table shows the relations of the deaths reported as due to those causes to certain groups of ages:

TABLE 91.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the urinary system in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	470	300	4,059	3,503	3,127	9,404	29,823	66,640
	F.	341	231	2,366	791	2,673	7,163	17,112	16,467
Rural	M.	264	177	2,552	3,014	2,391	6,612	24,484	67,253
	F.	173	141	1,244	501	1,853	5,183	11,288	12,836
Cities	M.	206	123	1,507	489	5,166	23,958	47,286	63,097
	F.	168	90	1,122	290	4,911	17,830	39,979	32,212
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	275	151	2,161	1,585	4,014	11,683	34,088	64,287
	F.	212	117	1,359	464	3,631	9,208	20,891	20,131
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	30	21	348	264	1,720	4,656	21,662	62,842
	F.	24	22	155	57	1,200	4,393	7,908	13,825
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	28	19	488	253	4,280	12,227	38,758	62,732
	F.	29	20	422	83	5,256	13,028	36,408	21,244
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	28	25	329	167	3,590	14,535	34,767	55,556
	F.	25	10	183	48	3,844	6,139	26,109	20,487

FIG. 81.—DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

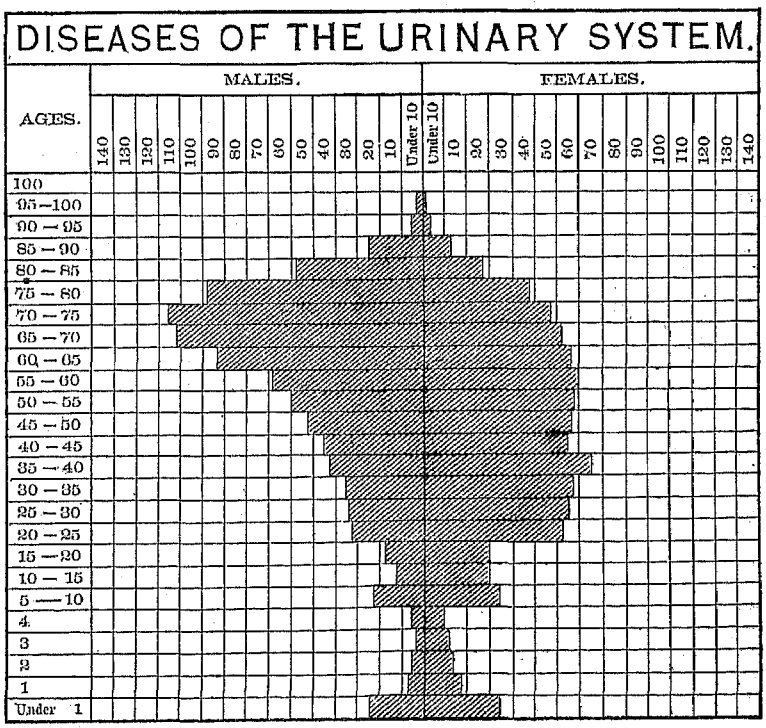


Figure 81 shows the proportion of deaths reported as due to diseases of the urinary system at different ages. In males the proportion steadily increases from the age of 15 to that of 75, while in females it remains nearly stationary from the age of 20 to that of 75. From the age of birth up to 55 the proportion of mortality from this cause is greater in the female than in the male. Above 55 the reverse is the case.

TABLE 92.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	26.52	34.86	15–20 years	19.80	30.30	60–65 years	93.37	67.85
1 year	9.36	18.77	20–25 years	31.20	63.56	65–70 years	111.02	61.14
2 years	8.16	14.21	25–30 years	32.77	66.24	70–75 years	117.98	57.66
3 years	5.40	13.14	30–35 years	36.85	68.38	75–80 years	97.70	49.61
4 years	6.96	10.46	35–40 years	43.81	75.09	80–85 years	59.89	25.48
Total under 5 years	56.41	91.57	40–45 years	48.01	64.63	85–90 years	25.92	12.60
5–10 years	22.68	34.86	45–50 years	51.13	68.11	90–95 years	5.64	3.75
10–15 years	13.32	27.69	50–55 years	60.73	69.99	95 and over	2.28	1.88
			55–60 years	69.49	60.34	Unknown	3.12	2.95

TABLE 93.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	20.9	7.6	27.4	21.8	19.2	9.6	28.4	20.6
1. North Atlantic Coast region	34.3	13.5	29.6	19.6	.....	.....	22.2	26.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	27.1	16.0	38.1	32.8	33.5	16.8	42.5	34.4
3. South Atlantic Coast region	15.6	4.8	19.0	3.3	12.3	0.0	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	19.1	7.1	20.6	15.2	16.6	13.4	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	37.2	11.3	21.3	32.8	.....	.....	17.0	41.2
6. Central Appalachian region	24.9	11.3	19.8	21.5	.....	.....	18.2	23.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	26.2	8.7	18.5	13.9	.....	.....	21.1	12.1
8. The Interior Plateau	27.6	12.3	23.1	15.4	21.6	10.1	28.9	19.1
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	18.9	4.0	.....	.....	12.2	8.5	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	20.7	6.6	20.1	13.9	14.9	12.7	22.6	14.7
11. Southern Interior Plateau	14.3	3.8	.....	.....	11.0	7.5	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	12.7	6.3	.....	.....	14.6	6.0	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	17.0	6.1	11.8	10.2	.....	.....	22.9	10.0
14. Southwest Central region	10.8	4.2	.....	.....	7.3	9.0	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	19.1	5.8	17.1	7.8	13.3	6.9	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	19.7	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.8	16.8
17. Missouri River Belt	13.9	5.5	5.6	3.6	.....	.....	12.7	13.2
18. Region of the Western Plains	11.9	6.3	17.3	11.0	.....	.....	25.9	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	23.0	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.8	15.8
20. Cordilleran region	13.7	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9	10.6
21. Pacific Coast region	19.4	8.1	17.3	9.6	.....	.....	15.1	17.1

DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to the female organs of generation is 2,454, being 7.06 per 1000 deaths from specified causes. The proportion of deaths reported as due to these causes is greater in the rural districts than in the large cities, much greater among the colored than the whites, and among the Germans than among the Irish.

These relations, with certain distinctions of age, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 94.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the female organs of generation in—	DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	9	29	2,227	174	71	899	16,106	3,622
Rural	8	29	1,941	140	85	1,066	17,613	3,587
Cities	1	.....	286	34	29	.....	10,191	3,777
White in 10 Grand Groups	5	12	945	78	86	944	14,527	3,384
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	3	8	456	29	150	1,597	23,264	7,034
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	1	.....	77	6	181	.....	6,643	1,536
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	.....	1	95	4	.....	614	13,554	1,707

Figure 68, *ante*, shows the proportions of deaths from diseases of the female organs of generation and from child-birth and abortion in relation to the ages of death.

TABLE 95.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Females.	Ages.	Females.	Ages.	Females.
Under 1 year	.....	15–20 years	63.96	60–65 years	43.46
1 year	.....	20–25 years	94.71	65–70 years	25.42
2 years	1.64	25–30 years	113.16	70–75 years	21.73
3 years	1.64	30–35 years	109.47	75–80 years	15.17
4 years	0.41	35–40 years	135.30	80–85 years	4.92
Total under 5 years	3.69	40–45 years	120.13	85–90 years	2.87
		45–50 years	109.06	90–95 years	0.41
5–10 years	0.82	50–55 years	75.44	95 and over	0.82
10–15 years	11.07	55–60 years	48.38	Unknown	6.15

The proportion of deaths from diseases of the female organs of generation is greatest from 35 to 45 years of age.

DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

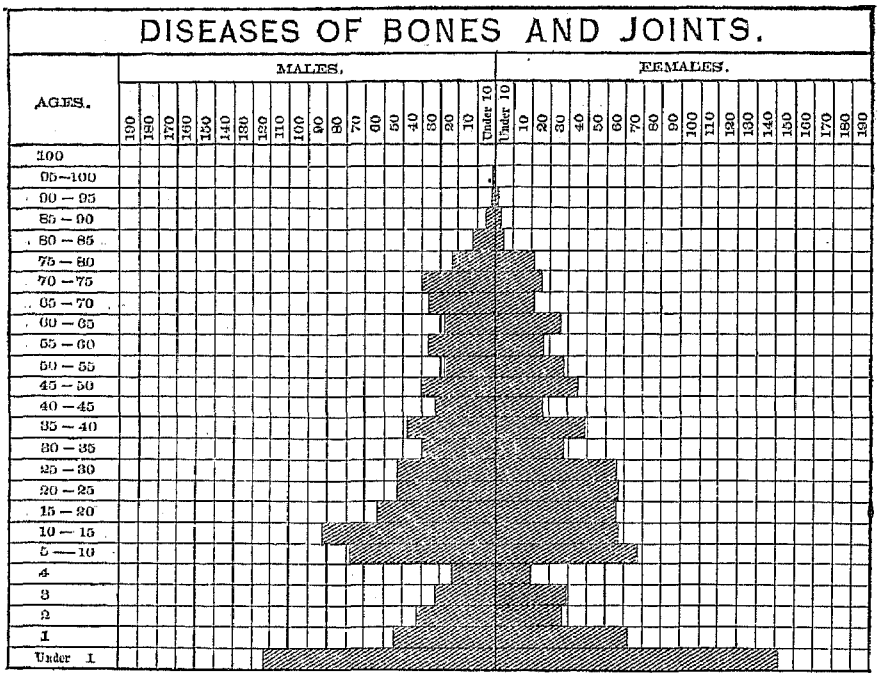
The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the bones and joints is 2,104, of which 1,215 occurred in males and 889 in females, giving a proportion for males of 3.26 and for females of 2.56 per 1000 deaths from specified causes. The proportion of deaths from this class of causes is almost precisely the same in the large cities and in the rural districts as regards the total number of cases, but there is some difference as to the proportions occurring at various groups of ages.

The following table and diagram show the proportion of deaths reported as due to diseases of the bones and joints at different ages, with distinction of sex. The proportion of deaths from these causes is greatest during the first 30 years of life, and is greater in the female than in the male for these years, while in more advanced life the reverse is the case:

TABLE 96.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1	124.59	152.37	15–20 years	65.18	64.33	60–65 years	28.05	30.12
1 year	55.28	71.11	20–25 years	55.28	65.46	65–70 years	35.48	22.57
2 years	42.90	34.99	25–30 years	55.28	63.21	70–75 years	40.43	23.70
3 years	35.48	38.37	30–35 years	40.43	37.25	75–80 years	23.10	22.57
4 years	21.45	21.44	35–40 years	47.85	49.66	80–85 years	12.38	7.90
Total under 5 years	279.70	318.28	40–45 years	33.00	25.96	85–90 years	4.95	5.64
			45–50 years	40.43	46.28	90–95 years	1.65	1.13
5–10 years	79.21	79.01	50–55 years	29.70	38.37	95 and over	0.83	.....
10–15 years	91.58	66.59	55–60 years	35.48	25.96	Unknown	2.48	3.39

FIG. 82.—DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE DISEASES.



The following table shows the relations of deaths from this class of causes at certain groups of ages to color and parentage. It will be seen that at all ages the proportion is greater in whites than in the colored, and that up to the age of 65 the proportion is greater in those of Irish parentage than in those of German parentage:

TABLE 97.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND, FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from diseases of the bones and joints in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5–15.	15–65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	339	207	522	144	2,255	6,488	3,835	2,739
	F.	282	129	401	74	2,211	4,000	2,900	1,541
Rural	M.	270	138	406	125	2,446	5,155	3,895	2,789
	F.	223	84	314	61	2,388	3,088	2,849	1,563
Cities	M.	69	69	116	19	1,730	13,440	3,639	2,452
	F.	59	45	87	13	1,725	8,920	3,100	1,444
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	175	103	256	74	2,554	7,969	4,038	3,001
	F.	152	60	175	39	2,603	4,722	2,690	1,692
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	36	13	50	12	1,587	2,882	3,112	2,856
	F.	22	13	47	2	1,100	2,596	2,398	485
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	14	15	47	8	2,140	9,653	3,733	1,984
	F.	10	11	40	4	1,812	7,660	3,450	1,024
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	11	12	26	10	1,410	6,977	2,748	3,327
	F.	11	8	16	6	1,691	4,911	2,283	2,561

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to accidents and injuries was 35,901, of which 26,283 were of males and 9,618 of females. They caused 47.4 of each 1000 deaths from all causes, as against 47.0 in 1870, 49.5 in 1860, and 37.1 in 1850. Out of each 1000 deaths from known causes in the large cities they caused 40.8, and in the rest of the country 52.4. In that part of the country in which the color distinction is made they caused among the colored 67.6 and among the whites 43.8 per 1000 from all deaths from specified causes. In that part of the country

in which the distinctions of parentage were made they caused for persons of Irish parentage 61.0 and for those of German parentage 52.5 per 1000 deaths from known causes. The following table shows by grand groups these and other relations:

TABLE 98.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	74.2	29.3	58.0	21.6	43.8	67.6	61.0	52.5
1. North Atlantic Coast region	61.5	17.8	52.3	17.8	.....	.....	40.0	57.0
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	64.8	26.3	51.8	24.1	40.2	44.6	46.7	41.8
3. South Atlantic Coast region	78.1	45.9	44.1	14.5	40.9	71.3	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	90.0	43.0	44.5	23.2	47.5	67.6	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	63.3	21.3	54.3	14.6	.....	.....	50.5	51.5
6. Central Appalachian region	85.6	24.4	76.7	13.4	.....	.....	125.5	70.5
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	85.7	25.3	66.5	17.9	.....	.....	83.2	46.4
8. The Interior Plateau	68.9	31.4	61.1	22.2	46.4	56.6	66.8	57.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	69.1	32.4	.....	.....	46.6	62.7	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	68.5	24.0	58.6	20.2	45.3	46.0	63.5	50.1
11. Southern Interior Plateau	77.1	48.6	.....	.....	42.0	78.2	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	88.2	45.9	.....	.....	43.2	89.0	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	71.1	24.7	62.4	19.3	.....	.....	72.3	61.2
14. Southwest Central region	73.5	33.6	.....	.....	47.2	83.0	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	61.5	24.5	71.2	19.0	41.2	56.7	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	68.4	22.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.3	56.4
17. Missouri River Belt	60.3	22.5	79.1	40.4	.....	.....	71.6	49.2
18. Region of the Western Plains	133.9	28.3	48.6	16.5	.....	.....	155.8	49.2
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	84.3	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.5	72.8
20. Cordilleran region	167.0	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.3	151.9
21. Pacific Coast region	146.7	42.6	92.1	29.4	.....	.....	83.7	102.9

Of each 1000 deaths reported as due to accidents there were in males 174.33, and in females 388.64 cases under 5 years of age.

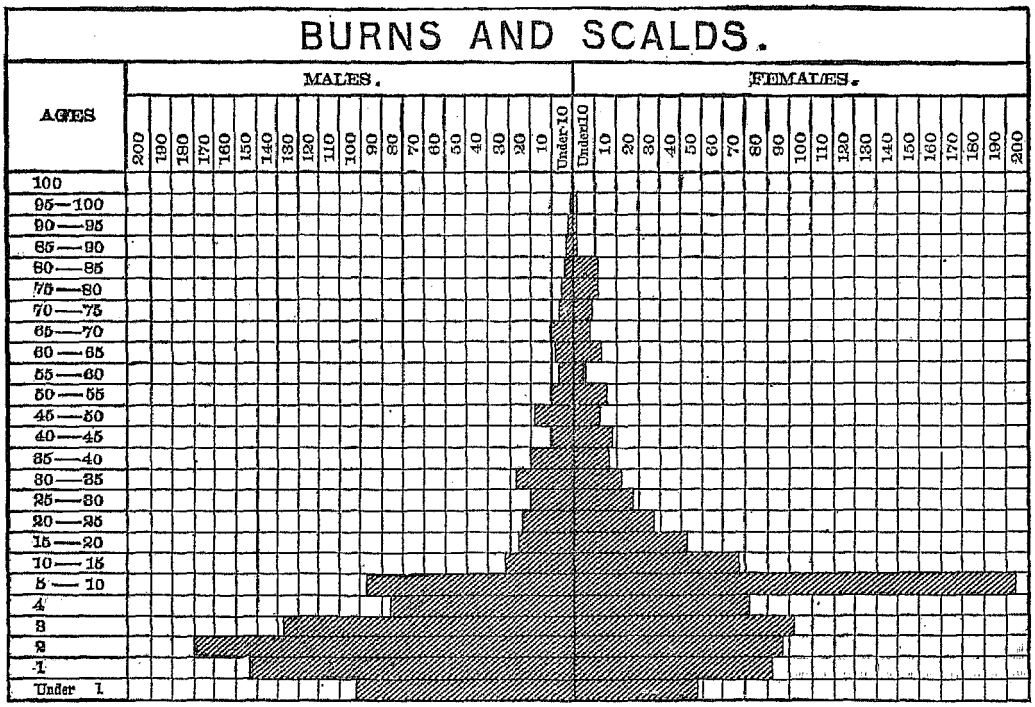
Of the special causes reported as due to accidents and injuries the most important are burns and scalds, drowning, gunshot wounds, homicides, railroad accidents, suffocation, and suicide. The total number of deaths reported as due to burns and scalds is 4,785, of which 1,864 were of males and 2,921 of females. This caused in each 100,000 deaths from all causes 632 deaths, as against 689 in 1870, 1,082 in 1860, and 635 in 1850.

The following table and diagram show the proportion of deaths reported as due to burns and scalds in relation to age, with distinction of sex. The great excess of deaths from these causes in infancy, the excess of deaths of males between the ages of 1 and 4, and the marked excess of deaths of females from the age of 5 to 30, are noteworthy, the explanation of the latter peculiarity being probably the difference in dress of the two sexes, and the fact that the males are less exposed to danger from the ordinary household modes of heating and cooking:

TABLE 99.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM BURNS AND SCALDS AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THESE ACCIDENTS.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	103.39	59.81	15–20 years	25.31	55.69	60–65 years	8.62	14.78
1 year	155.09	92.47	20–25 years	24.77	38.50	65–70 years	10.77	8.25
2 years	180.94	97.28	25–30 years	20.46	28.53	70–75 years	7.00	9.28
3 years	137.32	103.13	30–35 years	26.39	22.00	75–80 years	5.30	11.34
4 years	86.70	82.85	35–40 years	20.46	18.56	80–85 years	4.31	11.69
Total under 5 years	663.44	435.54	40–45 years	10.23	19.25	85–90 years	3.23	2.41
			45–50 years	18.85	11.00	90–95 years	2.15	2.06
5–10 years	96.93	206.94	50–55 years	10.77	15.13	95 and over	1.62	2.75
10–15 years	32.85	79.06	55–60 years	6.46	7.22	Unknown	3.77	4.13

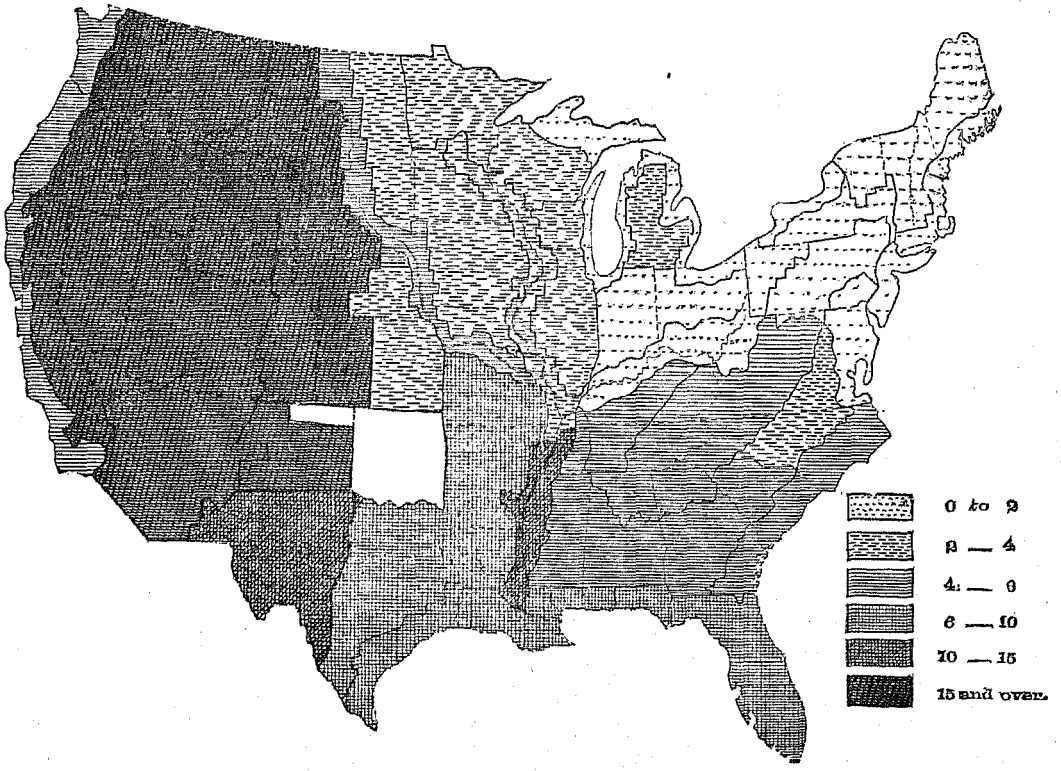
FIG. 83.—DEATHS FROM SCALDS AND BURNS AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THESE ACCIDENTS.



The total number of deaths reported as due to gunshot wounds was 2,287, of which 2,078 were of males and 209 of females. The proportion in each 100,000 deaths from all causes was 302, against 197 in 1870 and 188 in 1860.

The following cartogram shows the geographical distribution of deaths reported as due to gunshot wounds. It will be seen that they were most frequent in the southwestern and southern states, especially on the Western Plains and Prairies, the Cordilleran region, and the Southern Mississippi River region, and comparatively few on the North and Middle Atlantic coast regions and the Northeastern Plateau:

FIG. 84.—DEATHS FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.



SUICIDE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to suicide during the census year was 2,511, of which number 2,014 were of males, and 497 of females. In each 100,000 deaths from specified causes, 331 are reported as due to suicide, as against 273 in 1870, and 253 in 1860.

The following table and diagram show the relations of suicide, as a cause of death, to sex and age, stated in proportions of the living population, from which it will be seen that there is a pretty regular increase in the proportion of the number of suicides to the living population with increase of age. The absolute number of suicides is greater at the earlier ages, as will be seen by fig. 86, showing the proportion of deaths from suicide occurring at certain ages, in 1000 deaths reported as due to this cause. It will be observed that the greater number of female suicides in any decade occur between the ages of 20 and 30, while the maximum number of cases of male suicides occur at more advanced ages:

TABLE 100.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX.

Ages.	POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.			PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION AT CORRESPONDING AGES.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
5–10 years	6,479,660	3,275,131	3,204,529	3	2	1	0.46	0.61	0.31
10–15 years	5,715,186	2,907,481	2,807,705	16	12	4	2.79	4.12	1.42
15–20 years	5,011,415	2,476,088	2,535,327	141	89	52	28.13	35.94	20.51
20–25 years	5,087,772	2,554,684	2,533,088	250	180	70	49.13	70.45	27.63
25–30 years	4,086,621	2,109,741	1,976,880	256	189	67	62.73	89.58	33.99
30–35 years	3,368,943	1,744,308	1,624,635	238	192	46	70.64	110.07	28.31
35–40 years	3,000,419	1,527,159	1,473,260	259	209	50	86.32	136.85	33.93
40–45 years	2,468,811	1,243,773	1,225,038	227	186	41	91.94	149.54	33.46
45–50 years	2,089,445	1,078,695	1,010,750	230	188	42	110.07	174.28	41.55
50–55 years	1,839,883	966,702	873,181	224	195	29	121.74	201.71	33.21
55–60 years	1,271,434	674,927	596,507	194	169	25	152.58	250.39	41.91
60–65 years	1,104,219	584,858	519,361	162	141	21	146.71	241.08	40.43
65–70 years	725,876	379,498	346,378	123	108	15	169.45	284.58	43.30
70–75 years	495,442	250,001	245,441	85	64	21	171.56	255.99	85.56
75–80 years	281,065	138,601	142,464	52	48	4	185.01	346.31	28.07
80–85 years	146,362	67,941	78,421	16	13	3	109.31	191.34	38.25
85–90 years	49,835	21,908	27,927	5	4	1	100.33	182.58	35.80
90–95 years	16,100	6,351	9,749	3	3	.....	186.33	472.36	.....
95 and over	8,779	3,264	5,515	1	1	.....	113.90	306.37	.....

FIG. 85.—PROPORTION PER 1,000,000 SUICIDES AT CERTAIN AGES TO POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING AGES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX.

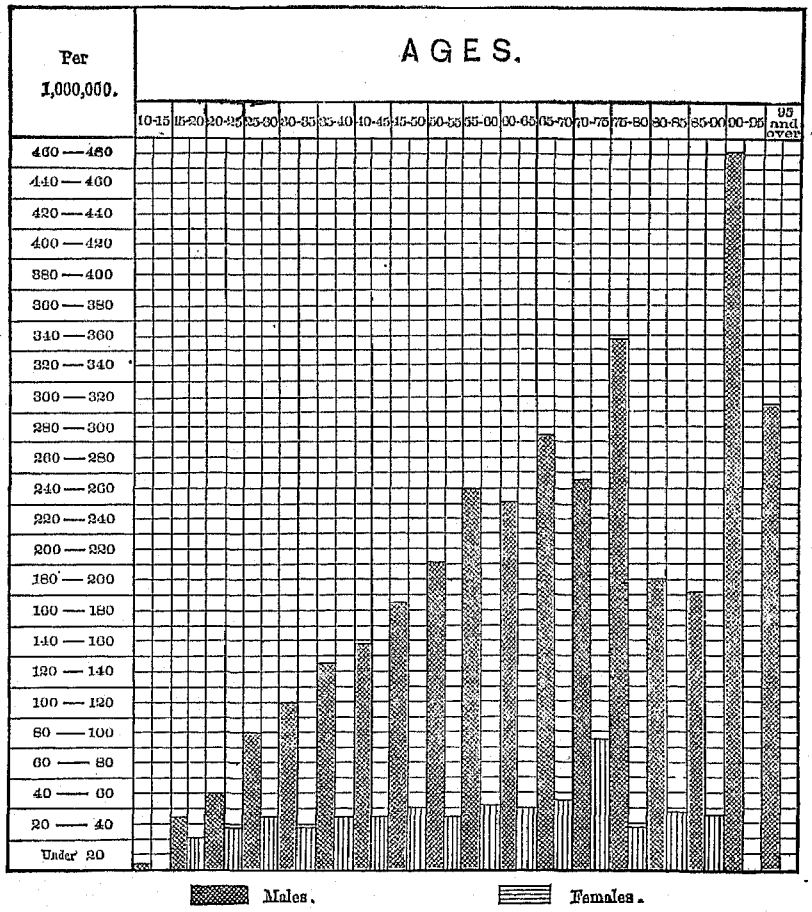
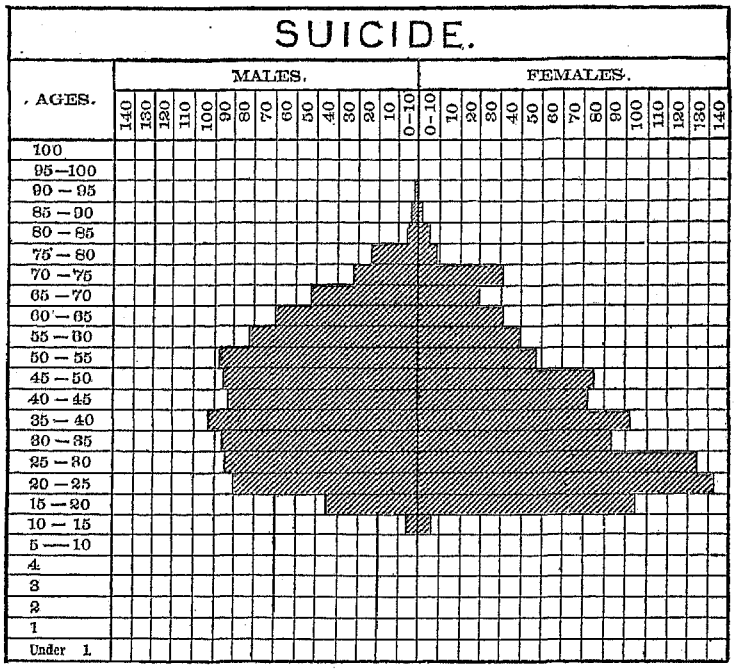


FIG. 86.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS DUE TO THIS CAUSE.



The following table shows, by grand groups, the distribution of deaths reported as due to suicide, with distinction of the large cities, in proportion to the living population. According to this table, suicides are about twice as frequent, in proportion to the living population, in the large cities as in the smaller towns and rural districts. It should be remembered, however, that the returns from the large cities are more complete and accurate than the others, so that the difference is not so great as these figures would indicate:

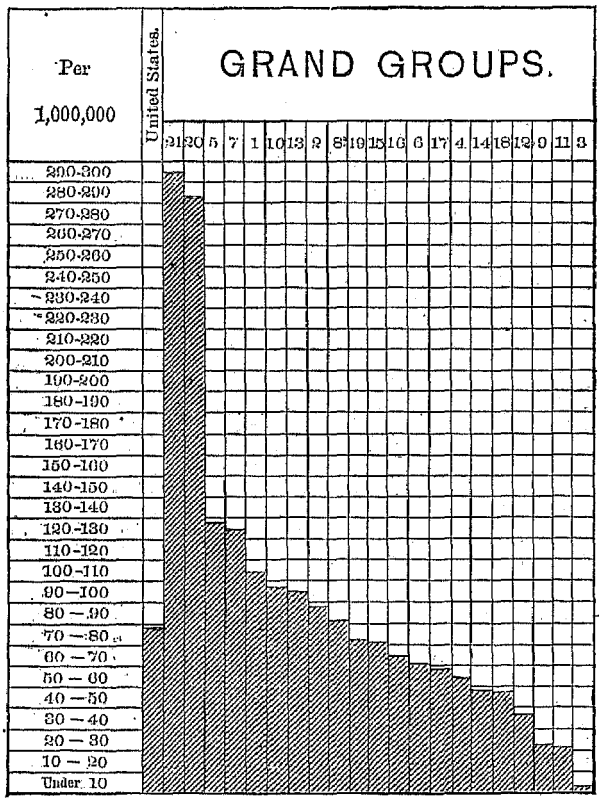
TABLE 101.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN GRAND GROUPS, IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX.

United States and Grand Groups.		POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.			PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total		50,155,783	7,791,049	42,364,734	2,511	672	1,839	50.06	86.25	43.40
The United States	M.	25,518,820	3,823,026	21,695,794	2,014	528	1,486	78.92	138.11	68.49
	F.	24,636,963	3,968,023	20,668,940	497	144	353	20.17	36.29	17.07
1. North Atlantic Coast region	M.	1,265,273	363,585	901,688	135	38	97	106.69	104.51	107.57
	F.	1,351,597	405,523	946,074	41	12	29	30.33	29.59	30.65
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	M.	2,150,337	1,255,135	895,202	190	124	66	88.35	98.79	73.72
	F.	2,225,798	1,338,800	886,998	61	52	9	27.40	38.84	10.14
3. South Atlantic Coast region	M.	430,051	22,585	408,066	8	.....	8	18.57	.....	19.60
	F.	444,435	27,399	417,036	4	1	3	9.00	36.49	7.19
4. Gulf Coast region	M.	528,387	100,892	427,495	29	13	16	54.88	128.85	37.42
	F.	527,647	115,198	412,449	7	5	2	13.26	43.40	4.84
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	M.	831,940	49,073	782,867	108	9	99	129.81	183.40	126.45
	F.	837,289	51,233	786,056	17	.....	17	20.30	.....	21.62
6. Central Appalachian region	M.	1,178,833	47,935	1,130,898	73	3	70	61.92	62.58	61.89
	F.	1,165,256	48,946	1,116,310	19	.....	19	16.30	.....	17.02
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	M.	1,560,867	595,643	965,224	198	97	101	126.85	162.84	104.63
	F.	1,488,535	594,252	894,283	43	25	18	28.88	42.06	20.12
8. The Interior Plateau	M.	2,821,388	669,116	2,152,272	233	83	150	82.58	124.04	69.69
	F.	2,893,295	719,300	2,173,995	44	12	32	15.20	16.68	14.71
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	M.	1,342,115	.....	1,342,115	31	.....	31	23.09	.....	23.09
	F.	1,355,843	.....	1,355,843	14	.....	14	10.32	.....	10.32
10. The Ohio River Belt	M.	1,227,333	203,443	1,023,890	121	41	80	98.58	201.53	78.13
	F.	1,213,006	214,132	998,874	35	13	25	31.32	60.71	25.02
11. Southern Interior Plateau	M.	1,795,208	.....	1,795,208	39	.....	39	21.72	.....	21.72
	F.	1,830,337	.....	1,830,337	12	.....	12	6.55	.....	6.55

TABLE 101.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN GRAND GROUPS, IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX—Continued.

United States and Grand Groups.		POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.			PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
12. South Mississippi River Belt	M.	363,673	.....	363,073	13	.....	13	35.74	.....	35.74
	F.	346,577	.....	346,577	2	.....	2	5.77	.....	5.77
13. North Mississippi River Belt	M.	1,033,633	227,172	806,461	99	34	65	95.77	149.66	80.59
	F.	957,284	211,706	745,578	21	5	16	21.93	23.61	21.45
14. Southwest Central region	M.	1,523,961	.....	1,523,961	74	.....	74	48.55	.....	48.55
	F.	1,408,715	.....	1,408,715	19	.....	19	13.48	.....	13.48
15. Central region, plains and prairies	M.	2,234,368	84,184	2,150,184	160	14	146	71.60	166.30	67.90
	F.	2,169,294	85,869	2,083,425	35	1	34	16.13	11.64	16.31
16. The Prairie region	M.	2,997,609	.....	2,997,609	195	.....	195	65.05	.....	65.05
	F.	2,724,227	.....	2,724,227	59	.....	59	21.65	.....	21.65
17. Missouri River Belt	M.	448,108	31,999	416,109	26	3	23	58.02	93.75	55.27
	F.	387,586	23,786	363,800	4	1	3	10.32	42.04	8.24
18. Region of the Western Plains	M.	190,732	21,539	169,193	9	.....	9	47.18	.....	53.19
	F.	133,536	14,090	119,446	2	.....	2	14.97	.....	16.74
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	M.	594,991	.....	594,991	43	.....	43	72.27	.....	72.27
	F.	528,428	.....	528,423	14	.....	14	26.49	.....	26.49
20. Cordilleran region	M.	586,445	.....	586,445	108	.....	108	184.16	.....	184.16
	F.	345,465	.....	345,465	16	.....	16	46.31	.....	46.31
21. Pacific Coast region	M.	412,968	150,725	262,243	122	69	53	295.42	457.78	202.10
	F.	302,813	117,789	185,024	25	17	8	82.55	144.32	43.23

FIG. 87.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AMONG MALES, IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, PER 1,000,000 OF MALE POPULATION.



If we compare the proportion of deaths reported as due to suicide with the total number of deaths from specified causes, instead of with the living population, we find that in every 1000 deaths from known causes in the large cities, the proportions of deaths reported as due to suicide are, for males 6.2, and for females 1.8, while in the remainder of the country they are, for males 5.1, and for females 1.3.

The following table and cartogram show by grand groups the proportion of deaths reported as due to suicides in relation to the deaths from known causes:

TABLE 102.—SHOWING FOR GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, THE NUMBER OF SUICIDES, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE IN 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.			SUICIDES.			PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	719,760	372,391	347,369	2,511	2,014	497	348.86	540.82	143.07
1. North Atlantic Coast region	44,607	22,057	22,550	176	135	41	394.55	612.05	181.81
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	87,278	45,204	42,074	251	190	61	287.58	420.31	144.98
3. South Atlantic Coast region	13,126	6,520	6,606	12	8	4	91.42	122.69	60.55
4. Gulf Coast region	15,420	8,315	7,105	36	29	7	233.46	348.76	98.52
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	25,153	12,596	12,557	125	108	17	496.95	857.41	135.38
6. Central Appalachian region	31,589	16,672	14,917	92	73	19	291.24	437.87	127.37
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	42,561	22,542	20,019	241	198	43	566.24	878.36	214.79
8. The Interior Plateau	84,586	43,205	41,381	277	233	44	327.47	539.28	106.32
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	32,257	15,769	16,488	45	31	14	139.50	196.58	84.91
10. The Ohio River Belt	34,350	17,921	16,429	159	121	38	462.08	675.18	231.29
11. Southern Interior Plateau	45,999	22,730	23,269	51	39	12	110.87	171.57	51.57
12. South Mississippi River Belt	10,689	5,790	4,899	15	13	2	140.33	224.52	40.82
13. North Mississippi River Belt	28,826	15,681	13,145	120	99	21	416.29	631.33	159.75
14. Southwest Central region	42,662	22,135	20,527	93	74	19	217.99	334.31	92.56
15. Central region, plains and prairies	60,120	30,195	29,925	195	160	35	324.35	529.88	116.95
16. The Prairie region	71,253	37,155	34,098	254	195	59	356.47	524.82	173.03
17. Missouri River Belt	12,009	6,286	5,723	30	26	4	249.81	413.61	69.89
18. Region of the Western Plains	4,459	2,550	1,909	11	9	2	246.69	352.93	104.76
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	12,395	6,519	5,876	57	43	14	459.86	659.61	238.25
20. Cordilleran region	11,193	6,898	4,295	124	108	16	1,107.83	1,566.25	372.52
21. Pacific Coast region	9,228	5,651	3,577	147	122	25	1,592.97	2,158.90	698.90

FIG. 88.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.

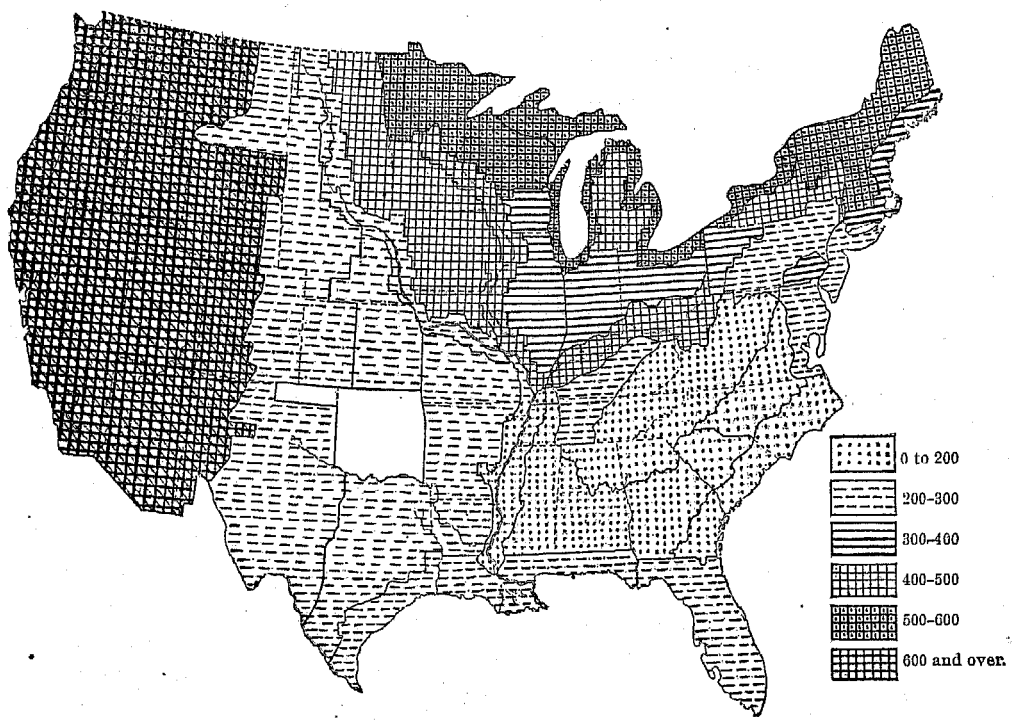


TABLE 103.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDES IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	5.1	1.3	6.2	1.8	3.2	0.5	2.7	7.2
1. North Atlantic Coast region	6.8	1.9	4.8	1.4	.....	.....	1.5	9.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	4.9	0.7	3.8	1.7	3.2	0.5	2.0	6.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	1.4	0.5	.....	1.1	1.2	0.6	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	3.0	0.4	6.1	2.0	3.7	0.4	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	8.4	1.4	9.5	.....	.....	.....	3.1	10.3
6. Central Appalachian region	4.4	1.3	3.7	.....	.....	.....	1.6	7.9
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	9.0	1.7	8.5	2.5	.....	.....	3.4	5.0
8. The Interior Plateau	5.0	1.1	6.0	0.9	3.7	0.4	4.1	8.3
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.9	0.8	.....	.....	1.6	0.6	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	6.0	2.0	8.7	3.2	4.9	1.3	2.4	9.3
11. Southern Interior Plateau	1.7	0.5	.....	.....	2.0	0.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	2.2	0.4	.....	.....	2.7	0.3	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	5.7	1.0	7.7	1.4	.....	.....	1.7	9.4
14. Southwest Central region	3.3	0.9	.....	.....	2.4	0.9	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	5.1	1.1	8.9	0.7	3.0	0.5	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	5.2	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2	4.8
17. Missouri River Belt	3.8	0.5	8.4	2.0	.....	.....	2.5	4.4
18. Region of the Western Plains	3.9	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	6.5	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.7	7.3
20. Cordilleran region	15.6	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.4	28.2
21. Pacific Coast region	20.2	4.6	22.7	9.1	.....	.....	7.9	29.6

The following tables and diagrams show the relations to color and parentage of the deaths reported as due to suicide:

TABLE 104.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, THE PROPORTION OF SUICIDES IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Grand Groups.	POPULATION.		DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.		PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total	22,599,253	6,233,115	1,081	53	47.83	8.50
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	3,857,503	518,632	245	6	63.51	11.56
3. South Atlantic Coast region	389,497	485,589	7	5	17.97	10.29
4. Gulf Coast region	607,839	448,195	33	3	54.29	6.69
8. The Interior Plateau	4,990,587	724,096	271	6	54.30	8.28
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	2,264,420	433,538	40	5	17.66	11.53
10. The Ohio River Belt	2,301,912	138,427	155	4	67.33	28.89
11. Southern Interior Plateau	1,653,096	1,972,449	41	10	24.80	5.06
12. South Mississippi River Belt	259,396	459,854	13	2	51.91	4.34
14. Southwest Central region	2,291,842	640,834	85	8	37.08	12.48
15. Central region, plains and prairies	3,992,101	411,501	191	4	47.84	9.72

FIG. 89.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

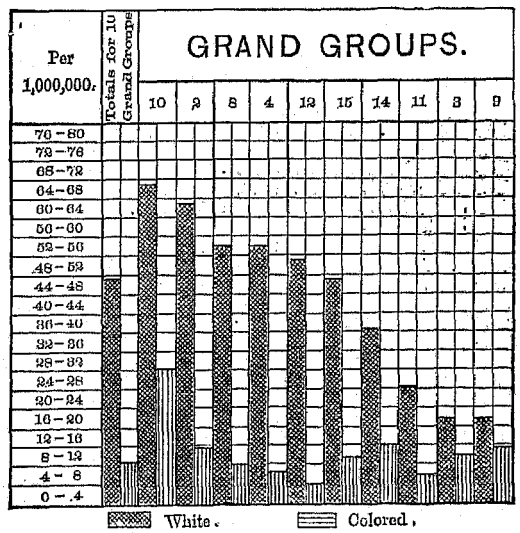


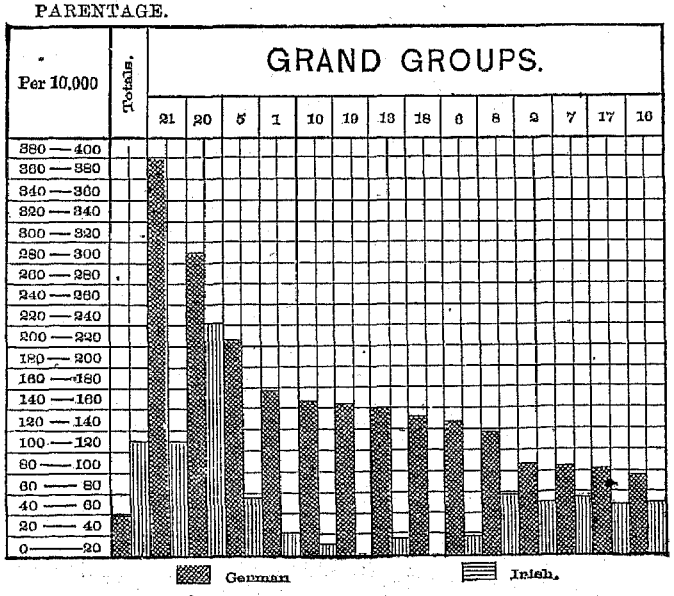
TABLE 105.—SHOWING FOR WHITE AND COLORED MALES, IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.		DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.		PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.	
	White males.	Colored males.	White males.	Colored males.	White males.	Colored males.
Total	170,155	47,629	859	39	504.83	81.88
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	39,841	5,363	186	4	466.85	74.95
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2,773	3,747	3	5	108.18	133.44
4. Gulf Coast region	4,898	3,417	27	2	551.24	58.53
8. The Interior Plateau	36,996	6,209	228	5	616.28	80.52
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	12,140	3,620	29	2	238.70	55.24
10. The Ohio River Belt	16,446	1,475	119	2	723.58	135.59
11. Southern Interior Plateau	9,909	12,821	31	8	312.84	62.39
12. South Mississippi River Belt	2,737	3,053	11	2	401.89	65.50
14. Southwest Central region	17,965	4,170	68	6	378.51	143.88
15. Central region, plains and prairies	26,441	3,754	157	3	593.77	79.91

TABLE 106.—SHOWING FOR MALES OF GERMAN AND IRISH PARENTAGE, IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.		DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.		PER 100,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.	
	Irish.	German.	Irish.	German.	Irish.	German.
Total	24,756	22,014	98	244	395.8	1,108.3
1. North Atlantic Coast region	4,500	383	10	6	222.2	1,566.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	7,780	6,205	23	54	295.6	870.2
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	1,483	96	8	2	539.4	2,083.3
6. Central Appalachian region	1,629	793	3	10	184.1	1,261.0
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	1,473	3,480	8	29	543.1	833.3
8. The Interior Plateau	2,670	1,343	16	16	599.2	1,191.3
10. The Ohio River Belt	924	2,057	1	39	108.2	1,467.8
13. North Mississippi River Belt	680	2,000	1	28	147.0	1,400.0
16. The Prairie region	1,831	3,218	9	24	491.5	745.7
17. Missouri River Belt	219	620	1	5	456.6	806.4
18. Region of the Western Plains	57	76	.....	1	.....	1,315.6
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	312	488	.....	7	.....	1,434.4
20. Cordilleran region	449	208	10	6	2,227.1	2,884.6
21. Pacific Coast region	749	447	8	17	1,068.0	3,803.1

FIG. 90.—SUICIDES AMONG MALES OF GERMAN AND IRISH PARENTAGE, IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, PER 10,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES AMONG MALES OF GERMAN AND IRISH PARENTAGE.

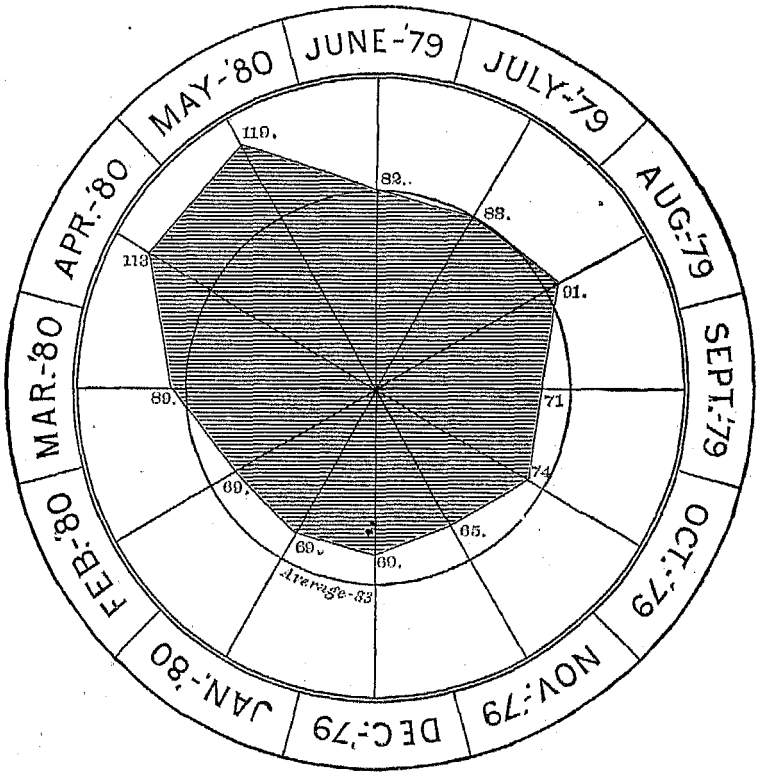


The following table and diagram show the distribution of suicides, by months, as recorded for the whole country. This, however, would be misleading, for the reasons given above in speaking of the defects in the returns due to lapse of time:

TABLE 107.—SHOWING, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE.

Months.	SUICIDES.			PER 1000 SUICIDES.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
June, 1879	204	162	42	82.09	81.32	85.19
July, 1879	207	156	51	83.29	78.31	103.44
August, 1879	228	187	41	91.75	93.87	83.16
September, 1879	178	146	32	71.62	73.29	64.90
October, 1879	184	151	33	74.04	75.80	66.93
November, 1879	164	124	40	65.99	62.24	81.13
December, 1879	173	140	33	69.61	70.28	66.93
January, 1880	173	138	35	69.61	69.27	70.99
February, 1880	172	152	20	69.21	76.30	40.56
March, 1880	222	174	48	89.33	87.34	97.36
April, 1880	282	225	57	113.48	112.95	115.61
May, 1880	298	237	61	119.91	118.97	123.73
Month unknown	26	22	4	.....	.....	.....

FIG. 91.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF SEX.

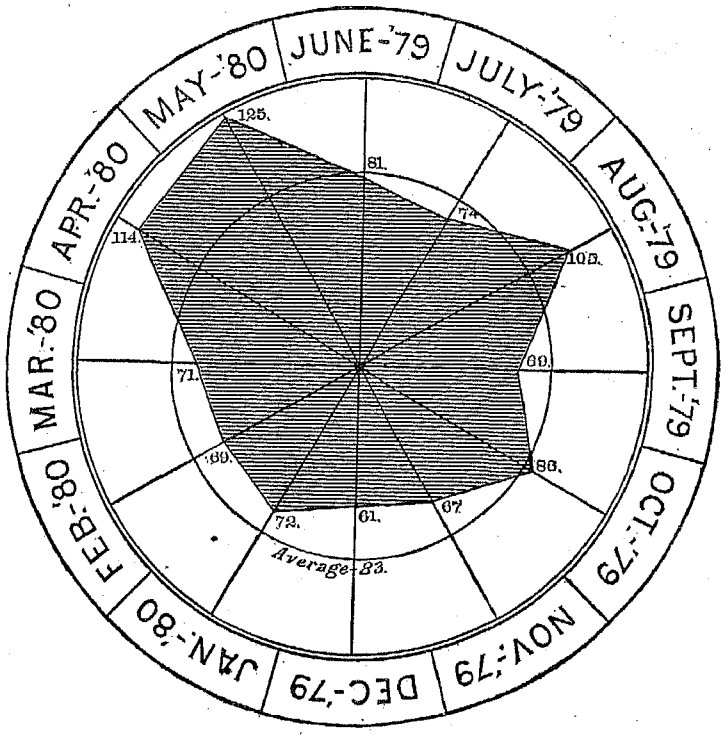


The following table, derived from the records of the 31 cities in which the reports are made up from daily registration, is not open to the objection indicated in connection with table 107:

TABLE 108.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, WITH DISTINCTION OF MONTHS, FOR 31 REGISTRATION CITIES, AND THE PROPORTION FOR EACH MONTH TO 1000 DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE.

31 Registration Cities.	Total.	MONTHS.											
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Total	604	44	42	43	69	76	49	45	64	42	52	41	37
Per 1000		72.85	69.54	71.19	114.24	125.83	81.12	74.50	105.96	69.54	86.09	67.88	61.26
Baltimore, Md	13	1		3	2		1	2	1	1		2	
Boston, Mass	20	2	1	3	3	5	3	3	4		4	1	
Brooklyn, N. Y	44	4	1	3	2	9	4	2	2	3	5	6	3
Cambridge, Mass	3					1				2			
Camden, N. J	7	1	1		1	1			1	1	1		
Charleston, S. C	1								1				
Chicago, Ill	59	6	3	5	9	5	4	2	6	6	6	3	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	38	4	2	5	1	3		4	8	3	4	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio	15		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1		2
Fall River, Mass	6				1		1		2		1		1
Indianapolis, Ind	7			1			1		2		1	1	1
Jersey City, N. J	3			1				1				1	
Lawrence, Mass	3							1	1		1		
Louisville, Ky	14	1	1	1		2	2	1	3	1	1		1
Lowell, Mass	3			1						1		1	
Lynn, Mass	2			2									
Milwaukee, Wis	22	2	4	2	2		2	3	1	1	3	1	1
Nashville, Tenn	3		1		1			1					
Newark, N. J	17	3	2		1	4		1	1	2	2	1	
New Orleans, La	18		1	1	4	1		1	3	1	2		4
New York, N. Y	83		3	1	19	14	9	9	6	4	7	9	2
Paterson, N. J	3		1		1					1			
Philadelphia, Pa	66	6	6	3	6	13	4	3	8	5	3	4	5
Pittsburgh, Pa	16	2		1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2		1
Providence, R. I	3						1					1	1
Richmond, Va													
San Francisco, Cal	78	8	4	7	8	11	8	6	7	5	5	4	5
Saint Louis, Mo	33	3	7	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	3	4
Washington, D. C	9		2		2		1	1	1		1		1
Wilmington, Del													
Worcester, Mass	6	1	1	1	2			1					

FIG. 92.—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, BY MONTHS, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES.



The following table gives the distribution, by months, of suicides in the United States as compared with those in the principal states of Europe; from which it will be seen that the tendency is, almost everywhere, to the occurrence of the maximum number of suicides during the months of May, June, and July:

TABLE 109.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION, BY MONTHS, OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1880, AND IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS. PROPORTION PER 1000 SUICIDES.

Months.	United States, 1880.	Sweden, 1871–'75.	Norway, 1866–'73.	Denmark, 1851–'56.	Ireland, 1831–'41.	Holland, 1869–'72.	Belgium, 1841–'49.	France, 1871–'76.	Prussia, 1869–'72.	Saxony, 1848–'67.	Bavaria, 1863–'75.	Würtemberg, 1873–'75.	Baden, 1864–'72.	Switzerland, 1876.	Austria, 1858–'59.	Italy, 1874–'77.
Total cases	2,511	1,737	1,047	2,437	755	387	2,428	32,183	11,759	10,638	3,509	916	1,847	540	3,242	4,100
January	69.6	53	60.1	67	76	63	57	69	70.3	64	61.9	49	63	45.4	61	68
February	69.2	58	56.3	68	60	65	73	70	65.3	72	72.7	63	64	62.4	65	77
March	89.3	68	72.4	63	96	79	78	84	85.9	75	79.5	92	86	56.4	84	84
April	113.4	106	93.4	88	81	113	94	97	97.4	94	103 9	93	88	112.8	89	104
May	119.9	113	115.3	113	123	127	103	96	99.5	109	104.8	107	92	98.3	111	108
June	82.0	105	122.6	139	76	92	104	110	103.0	109	109.0	115	88	92.1	106	132
July	83.2	105	112.1	116	103	99	103	108	101.9	106	107.3	117	151	118.2	107	104
August	91.7	110	89.3	82	91	104	94	88	83.5	88	93.0	76	87	74.5	102	85
September	71.6	76	68.1	72	90	63	85	76	80.6	80	78.7	79	76	75.2	77	64
October	74.0	86	86.4	68	62	64	78	74	77.2	77	69.7	88	75	83.6	84	62
November	65.9	66	66.8	71	66	57	60	65	68.5	64	65.4	67	70	90.2	58	58
December	69.6	54	56.2	53	78	74	65	63	61.5	62	63.1	55	60	90.9	59	58

The following table shows the proportion of deaths from suicides as compared with the living population at various periods in the United States and in some of the principal countries in Europe,(*a*) from which it would seem that in almost all countries there is upon the whole a steady increase in the proportion of deaths due to this cause:

TABLE 110.—SHOWING THE PROPORTIONAL INCREASE OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN STATES, FOR THE PERIODS STATED.

Countries.	1815.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1880.
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.1	.....	31.5	.....	34.8	50.0
Sweden	48	*b* 58	.....	69	66	66	67	71	57	76	85	81	.....
Norway	.....	*b* 80	.....	97	109	107	110	107	94	85	76	(73)	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	232	258	272	276	288	277	258	.....
England	.....	.....	.....	*d* 62.8	.....	.....	64?	.....	65	66	67	66	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	*d* 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(14)	15	18	.....
Prussia	74	83	89	96	103	110	99	130	123	122	142	134	.....
Hanover	.....	.....	*c* 83	.....	.....	106	109	118	131	(139)	.....	140	.....
Mecklenburg	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	142	.....	162	.....	161	167	.....
Nassau	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 85	.....	.....	.....	95	102	.....	147	.....
Saxony	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	198	199	248	245	264	297	299	.....
Bavaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	*f* 73	.....	*g* 80	.....	90	91	.....
Würtemberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	108	.....	85	*h* 123	.....	160	.....
Baden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	108	109	139	156	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	39	46	62	60	(37)	*g* 55	.....	66	68	.....
France	.....	.....	54	64	76	85	97	100	110	124	135	150	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(28)	30	35	.....

b 1820–'30. *c* 1825–'40. *d* 1830–'40. *e* 1835–'45. *f* 1845–'55. *g* 1855–'65. *h* 1860–'70.

The following tables relating to suicides in the United States army are of interest:

TABLE 111.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FROM 1870 TO 1884, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, WITH DISTINCTION OF GROUPS OF AGES AND NATIVITIES, AND THE PROPORTION PER 1000 OF CORRESPONDING AGES AND NATIVITIES.

Ages.	NATIVITIES.					PER 1000 FOR EACH GROUP OF AGES, AND FOR NATIVITIES.				
	Total.	American.	German.	Irish.	Others.	Total.	American.	German.	Irish.	Others.
Total	244	91	66	39	48	1,000.00	372.95	270.49	159.84	196.72
20–25 years	34	10	8	1	6	139.34	208.79	121.21	25.64	125.00
25–30 years	63	27	12	13	11	258.20	296.70	181.82	333.33	229.17
30–35 years	56	18	16	12	10	229.51	197.80	242.43	307.69	208.33
35–40 years	44	12	14	6	12	180.33	131.87	212.12	153.85	250.00
40–45 years	31	10	9	6	6	127.05	109.89	136.36	153.85	125.00
45–50 years	12	2	7	1	2	49.18	21.98	106.06	25.64	41.67
50–55 years	3	2	.....	.....	1	12.29	21.98	.....	.....	20.83
55–60 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60–65 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65–70 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4.10	10.99	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 112.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN ARMIES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AND THE PROPORTION PER 1,000,000 DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE FOR EACH YEAR AND FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD.

Army and period.	Mean strength.	Suicides.	Per 1,000,000.	Army and period.	Mean strength.	Suicides.	Per 1,000,000.
Average for whole period	25,073	17	678.02	Average for whole period	165,011	58	351.49
United States army:				British army:			
1870–'71	31,973	22	688.08	1868	165,899	70	421.94
1871–'72	26,595	20	752.02	1869	129,714	60	462.55
1872–'73	27,364	14	511.62	1870	152,689	53	347.11
1873–'74	28,144	15	532.97	1871	154,407	68	440.39
1874–'75	24,143	15	621.29	1872	166,031	56	337.28
1875–'76	23,683	15	633.36	1873	173,051	57	329.38
1876–'77	25,359	14	552.07	1874	169,032	57	337.21
1877–'78	22,689	13	572.96	1875	172,715	45	260.54
1878–'79	23,663	20	845.20	1876	172,207	52	301.96
1879–'80	24,468	15	613.04	1877	174,396	55	315.37
1880–'81	23,504	17	723.28	1878	184,985	69	373.00
1881–'82	23,043	23	998.13				
1882–'83	23,304	16	686.57	Italy, 1866–'67 (*i*)	.....	.....	404.10
1883–'84	23,095	25	1,082.48	Würtemberg, 1873–'75(*i*)	.....	.....	666.00

a MORSELLI, HENRY, *Suicide: An Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics*, p. 22. New York, 1882.

i Morselli, pp. 244 and 253.

The nativities of the *personnel* of the United States army for the 14 years for which the suicides are recorded can not be ascertained, but an approximate estimate may be made from the statement of the nativities of the recruits accepted, according to the adjutant-general's report for the three years ending June 30, 1882. In a total of 18,377 enlistments, 12,169, or 66.21 per cent., were native Americans; 2,051, or 11.16 per cent., were Germans; 2,068, or 11.25 per cent., were Irish; and 2,089, or 11.36 per cent., were of other nationalities. Applying these percentages to the strength of the army for these three years, viz, 71,015, it would give 47,028 native Americans, 7,927 Germans, 7,991 Irish, and 8,069 of other nationalities. The suicides for the same periods were 17, or 361.48 per 1,000,000, among native Americans; 15, or 1,892.26 per 1,000,000, among the Germans; 10, or 1,251.40 per 1,000,000, among the Irish; and 13, or 1,611.10 per 1,000,000, among those of other nationalities.

The following tables indicate the relative prevalence of certain modes of suicide, from which it will be seen that suicide by shooting is the most common mode of suicide with males, but is comparatively rare among females, who resort to poison or drowning:

TABLE 113.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF AGE, AND OF CERTAIN MODES.

Ages.	DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.		BY SHOOTING.		BY DROWNING.		BY POISON.		BY OTHER MEANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total	2,014	497	433	39	94	60	218	117	1,269	281
5–10 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10–15 years	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4
15–20 years	89	52	26	7	2	4	8	19	53	22
20–25 years	180	70	65	8	7	5	13	27	95	30
25–30 years	189	67	56	8	3	8	20	23	110	28
30–35 years	192	46	49	6	9	6	32	10	102	24
35–40 years	209	50	56	2	10	3	30	12	113	33
40–45 years	186	41	41	2	6	7	25	7	114	25
45–50 years	188	42	30	1	12	6	24	8	122	27
50–55 years	195	29	35	1	11	3	22	3	127	22
55–60 years	169	25	28	1	11	7	7	1	123	16
60–65 years	141	21	12	.....	3	5	15	2	111	14
65–70 years	108	15	14	1	3	3	11	2	80	9
70–75 years	64	21	6	1	7	1	5	3	46	16
75–80 years	48	4	6	.....	3	2	4	.....	35	2
80–85 years	13	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	3
85–90 years	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
90–95 years	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
95 and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unknown	21	5	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	12	4

TABLE 114.—SHOWING, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF AGE, AND OF CERTAIN MODES OF SUICIDE, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN 1000 DEATHS DUE TO THIS CAUSE.

Ages.	DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.		BY SHOOTING.		BY DROWNING.		BY POISON.		BY OTHER MEANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5–10 years	1.00	2.03	2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.79	3.61
10–15 years	6.02	8.13	6.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.15	14.44
15–20 years	44.05	105.69	60.06	184.21	22.22	66.66	36.86	162.39	42.16	79.42
20–25 years	90.31	142.27	151.51	210.52	77.77	83.33	59.90	230.76	75.57	108.30
25–30 years	94.83	136.17	130.53	210.52	33.33	133.33	92.16	196.58	87.50	101.08
30–35 years	96.33	93.49	114.21	157.89	100.00	100.00	147.46	85.47	81.14	86.64
35–40 years	104.86	101.62	130.53	52.63	111.11	50.00	138.24	102.56	89.89	119.13
40–45 years	93.32	83.33	95.57	52.63	66.66	116.66	115.20	59.82	90.69	90.25
45–50 years	94.33	85.36	69.93	26.31	133.33	100.00	110.59	68.37	97.05	97.47
50–55 years	97.84	58.94	81.58	26.31	122.22	50.00	101.38	25.64	101.03	79.42
55–60 years	84.70	50.81	65.26	26.31	122.22	116.66	32.25	8.54	97.85	57.76
60–65 years	70.74	42.68	27.97	.....	33.33	83.33	69.12	17.09	88.30	50.54
65–70 years	54.18	30.48	32.63	26.31	33.33	50.00	50.69	17.09	63.64	32.49
70–75 years	32.11	42.68	13.98	26.31	77.77	16.66	23.04	25.64	36.59	57.76
75–80 years	24.08	8.13	13.98	.....	33.33	33.33	18.43	.....	27.84	7.22
80–85 years	6.52	6.09	2.33	.....	22.22	.....	4.66	.....	7.15	10.83
85–90 years	2.00	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.18	3.61
90 and over	2.00	.....	.....	.....	11.11	.....	.....	.....	2.38	.....

TABLE 115.—SHOWING FOR 50 SELECTED CITIES, AND FOR EACH CITY WITH DISTINCTION OF MODES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, AND THE PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Cities.	Population.	NUMBER OF SUICIDES.							PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.						
		Total.	Cutting throat.	Drowning.	Shooting.	Hanging.	Poison.	Other modes.	Total.	Cutting throat.	Drowning.	Shooting.	Hanging.	Poison.	Other modes.
50 Cities of the United States.	7,791,049	672	23	65	119	114	105	246	86.25	2.95	8.34	15.27	14.63	13.47	31.57
Albany, N. Y	90,758	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	44.07	.....	11.01	11.01	.....	11.01	11.01
Allegheny, Pa	78,682	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	76.25	.....	12.70	.....	25.41	.....	38.12
Baltimore, Md	332,313	13	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	39.11	.....	.....	12.03	15.04	6.01	6.01
Boston, Mass	362,839	29	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28	79.92	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	77.16
Brooklyn, N. Y	566,663	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	77.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.64
Buffalo, N. Y	155,134	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	45.12	.....	6.44	.....	6.44	6.44	25.78
Cambridge, Mass	52,669	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	56.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.95
Camden, N. J	41,659	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	168.03	.....	48.00	.....	.....	48.00	72.01
Charleston, S. C	49,984	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Chicago, Ill	503,185	59	.....	8	19	10	20	2	117.25	.....	15.89	37.75	19.87	39.74	3.97
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,139	37	.....	9	6	10	.....	12	145.01	.....	35.27	23.51	39.19	.....	47.03
Cleveland, Ohio	160,146	15	2	4	4	.....	5	.....	93.66	12.48	24.97	24.97	.....	31.22	.....
Columbus, Ohio	51,647	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	96.81	19.36	.....	19.36	38.72	.....	19.36
Dayton, Ohio	38,678	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	77.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.56
Denver, Colo	35,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich	116,340	10	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	85.95	8.59	.....	.....	.....	51.57	25.78
Fall River, Mass	48,961	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	122.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.54
Hartford, Conn	42,015	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	71.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.40
Indianapolis, Ind	75,056	7	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	93.26	.....	.....	13.32	13.32	26.64	39.97
Jersey City, N. J	120,722	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	24.85	.....	.....	.....	8.28	.....	16.56
Kansas City, Mo	55,785	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	71.70	17.92	.....	53.77	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass	39,151	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	76.62	.....	25.54	.....	.....	.....	51.08
Louisville, Ky	123,758	14	2	2	2	3	3	2	113.12	16.16	16.16	16.16	24.24	24.24	16.16
Lowell, Mass	59,475	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	50.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.44
Lynn, Mass	38,274	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	52.25	.....	.....	.....	52.25	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	115,587	22	1	2	5	5	1	8	190.33	8.65	17.30	43.25	43.25	8.65	69.21
Minneapolis, Minn	46,887	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	85.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.31
Nashville, Tenn	43,350	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	69.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.20	.....
Newark, N. J	136,508	17	.....	3	.....	.....	2	12	124.53	.....	21.97	.....	.....	14.65	87.99
New Haven, Conn	62,882	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.90	.....
New Orleans, La	216,090	18	.....	3	5	4	5	1	83.29	.....	13.88	23.13	18.51	23.13	4.62
New York, N. Y	1,206,299	83	8	5	20	14	23	13	68.80	6.63	4.14	16.57	11.60	19.06	10.77
Oakland, Cal	34,555	8	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	231.51	.....	.....	173.63	28.93	28.93	.....
Paterson, N. J	51,031	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	58.78	.....	.....	.....	58.78	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	847,170	66	7	10	15	20	11	3	77.90	8.26	11.80	17.70	23.60	12.98	3.54
Pittsburgh, Pa	156,389	16	.....	1	11	2	1	1	102.30	.....	6.39	70.33	12.78	6.39	6.39
Providence, R. I	104,857	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.61
Reading, Pa	43,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va	63,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y	89,366	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	67.13	.....	.....	.....	11.18	.....	55.94
San Francisco, Cal	233,959	78	.....	5	4	11	4	54	333.39	.....	21.37	17.09	47.01	17.09	230.80
Scranton, Pa	45,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Louis, Mo	350,518	33	.....	6	8	10	8	1	94.14	.....	17.11	22.82	28.52	22.82	2.85
Saint Paul, Minn	41,473	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.22
Syracuse, N. Y	51,792	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.30
Toledo, Ohio	50,137	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	59.83	.....	.....	19.94	.....	19.94	19.94
Troy, N. Y	56,747	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	35.24	.....	17.62	.....	17.62	.....	.....
Washington, D. C	147,293	9	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	61.10	.....	.....	13.57	33.94	13.57	.....
Wilmington, Del	42,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass	58,291	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	102.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.93

TABLE 116.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF MODES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, AND THE PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Population.	NUMBER OF SUICIDES.							PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.						
		Total.	Cutting throat.	Drowning.	Shooting.	Hanging.	Poison.	Other modes.	Total.	Cutting throat.	Drowning.	Shooting.	Hanging.	Poison.	Other modes.
The United States	50,155,783	2,511	127	154	472	516	335	907	50.06	2.53	3.07	9.41	10.28	6.67	18.08
Alabama	1,262,505	10	1	1	1	2	2	3	7.92	0.79	0.79	0.79	1.58	1.58	2.37
Arizona	40,440	8	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	197.82	.....	.....	98.91	.....	24.72	74.18
Arkansas	802,525	14	.....	1	6	2	1	4	17.44	.....	1.24	7.47	2.49	1.24	4.98
California	864,694	185	4	8	34	23	21	95	213.94	4.62	9.25	39.32	26.59	24.28	109.86
Colorado	194,327	12	.....	.....	7	.....	3	2	61.75	.....	.....	36.02	.....	15.43	10.29
Connecticut	622,700	40	.....	.....	2	12	8	18	64.23	.....	.....	3.21	19.27	12.84	28.90
Dakota	135,177	7	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	51.78	.....	7.39	14.79	22.19	.....	7.39
Delaware	146,608	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6.82	.....	.....	.....	6.82	.....	.....
District of Columbia	177,624	13	.....	.....	3	7	2	1	73.18	.....	.....	16.88	39.40	11.25	5.62
Florida	269,493	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.71
Georgia	1,542,180	28	2	4	7	1	4	10	18.15	1.29	2.59	4.53	0.64	2.59	6.48
Idaho	32,610	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	91.99	.....	.....	30.66	30.66	.....	30.66
Illinois	3,077,871	171	8	15	35	41	33	39	55.55	2.59	4.87	11.37	13.32	10.72	12.67
Indiana	1,978,301	115	2	4	11	13	23	62	58.13	1.01	2.02	5.56	6.57	11.62	31.34
Iowa	1,624,615	78	5	2	17	22	14	18	48.01	3.07	1.23	10.46	13.54	8.61	11.07
Kansas	996,096	43	1	2	18	6	7	9	43.16	1.00	2.00	18.07	6.02	7.02	9.03
Kentucky	1,648,690	64	7	8	13	10	8	18	38.81	4.24	4.85	7.88	6.06	4.85	10.91
Louisiana	939,946	33	.....	3	10	4	5	11	35.10	.....	3.19	10.63	4.25	5.31	11.70
Maine	648,936	49	5	4	8	13	6	14	75.50	7.70	6.16	4.62	27.73	7.70	21.57
Maryland	934,943	33	.....	.....	8	7	4	14	35.29	.....	.....	8.55	7.48	4.27	14.97
Massachusetts	1,783,085	134	1	1	9	30	4	89	75.15	0.56	0.56	5.04	16.82	2.24	49.91
Michigan	1,636,937	101	8	7	15	23	21	27	61.70	4.88	4.27	9.16	14.05	12.82	16.49
Minnesota	780,773	49	1	4	11	10	3	20	62.75	1.28	5.12	14.08	12.80	3.84	25.61
Mississippi	1,131,597	15	1	.....	2	6	1	5	13.25	0.88	.....	1.76	5.30	0.88	4.41
Missouri	2,168,380	99	3	9	28	22	14	23	45.65	1.38	4.15	12.91	10.14	6.46	10.60
Montana	39,159	13	.....	.....	5	2	2	4	331.97	.....	.....	127.68	51.07	51.07	102.14
Nebraska	452,402	13	.....	1	4	2	1	5	28.73	.....	2.21	8.84	4.42	2.21	11.05
Nevada	62,266	13	.....	.....	4	.....	4	5	208.78	.....	.....	64.24	.....	64.24	80.30
New Hampshire	346,999	31	3	.....	5	13	.....	10	89.33	8.64	.....	14.40	37.46	.....	28.81
New Jersey	1,131,116	67	.....	12	7	16	11	27	59.23	.....	10.60	6.18	8.84	9.72	23.87
New Mexico	119,565	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	25.09	.....	.....	25.09	.....	.....	.....
New York	5,082,871	332	27	19	54	68	40	124	65.31	5.31	3.73	10.62	13.37	7.86	24.39
North Carolina	1,399,750	20	2	1	1	2	2	12	14.28	1.42	0.71	0.71	1.42	1.42	8.57
Ohio	3,198,062	189	14	19	34	39	19	64	59.09	4.37	5.94	10.63	12.19	5.94	20.01
Oregon	174,768	26	2	3	4	3	3	11	148.76	11.44	17.16	22.88	17.16	17.16	62.94
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	219	16	17	40	62	18	66	51.13	3.73	3.96	9.33	14.47	4.20	15.41
Rhode Island	276,531	10	.....	1	1	1	4	3	36.16	.....	3.61	3.61	3.61	14.46	10.84
South Carolina	995,577	16	.....	.....	4	1	1	10	16.07	.....	.....	4.01	1.00	1.00	10.04
Tennessee	1,542,359	39	1	.....	7	7	10	14	25.28	0.64	.....	4.53	4.53	6.48	9.07
Texas	1,591,749	65	1	3	19	3	14	25	40.83	0.62	1.88	11.93	1.88	8.79	15.70
Utah	143,963	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	27.78	6.94	.....	.....	.....	13.89	6.94
Vermont	332,286	22	2	.....	4	7	4	5	66.20	6.01	.....	12.03	21.06	12.03	15.04
Virginia	1,512,565	23	.....	1	6	5	3	8	15.20	.....	0.66	3.96	3.30	1.98	5.28
Washington territory	75,116	9	1	.....	4	.....	1	3	119.81	13.31	.....	53.25	.....	13.31	39.93
West Virginia	618,457	14	2	.....	6	4	1	1	22.63	3.23	.....	9.70	6.46	1.61	1.61
Wisconsin	1,315,497	76	6	3	12	23	11	21	57.77	4.56	2.28	9.12	17.48	8.36	15.96
Wyoming	20,789	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48.10	.....	.....	48.10	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 117.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH DISTINCTION OF CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS, AND OF CERTAIN MODES OF SUICIDE.

Population of cities, 7,791,049; population of rural districts, 42,364,734.

Modes of suicide.	DEATHS FROM SUICIDE.			PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	2,511	672	1,839	50.06	86.25	43.40
By cutting throat	127	23	104	2.53	2.95	2.45
By drowning	154	65	89	3.07	8.34	2.12
By shooting	472	119	353	9.41	15.27	8.33
By hanging	516	114	402	10.28	14.63	9.48
By poison	335	105	230	6.67	13.47	5.42
Other modes	907	246	661	18.08	31.57	15.60

CANCER.

To illustrate some of the various ways in which the data contained on the schedule of deaths may be arranged for the study of a single cause of death, a series of tables (Nos. XXXV–L), showing some of the relations of cancer, are given.

Cancer is a disease which is believed to have been for some years gradually increasing in frequency, and causing a larger proportion of deaths in those nations which are the most advanced in civilization. Referring to the tables above mentioned for details, I will only state here a few of the conclusions derivable from them.

The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer in the United States during the census year was 13,068, of which 4,875 were of males, and 8,193 of females. It caused 13.09 per 1,000 of the total number of deaths from known causes in males and 23.59 in females. The fallacy which vitiates attempts to compare the proportion of deaths to living population when the data are imperfect appears very strongly if we consider the statistics of this disease. Thus in the 50 large cities the proportion of deaths from cancer per 100,000 of living population was, for males 28.22 and for females 51.66; while in the remainder of the country, or in what we term the rural population, the proportion of deaths from cancer was, males 17.49 and females 29.72 per 100,000 of living population. According to these figures the mortality from cancer is much greater in the large cities than in the remaining parts of the country.

If, however, we turn to Table XV, and examine for each grand group the proportion of deaths caused by cancer in cities and in the rural districts, it will be found that the excess in the cities is much less, the figures being, for cities 19.3 and for the rural districts 17.8 per 1000 deaths from known causes, while in many regions the proportion of deaths from this cause is greater in the rural districts than it is in the large cities. For instance, on the North Atlantic coast in the rural districts it caused 22.35 in males and 40.49 in females per 1000 of all the deaths, while for cities in the same region the figures are, males 13.41 and females 31.51. In the Middle Atlantic coast the proportion of deaths of males from cancer is, in the rural districts 15.75 in the cities 12.63 per 1000 of all deaths, while for females it is, for the rural districts 25.74, for the cities 27.23 per 1000. In the northeastern hills, where cancer is most prevalent, it caused, for the rural population, 25.22 for males and 41.24 for females per 1000 of all deaths from known causes, while in the cities of Worcester and Hartford, in the same region, the proportion of deaths per 1000 was for males 11.73 and for females 24.33. On the South Atlantic coast in the rural districts it caused 6.51 in males and 15.37 in females per 1000 of all deaths from known causes, while for the city of Charleston it caused 3.58 in males and 7.83 in females, this comparatively small proportion being due to the great excess in this city of deaths of infants, especially in the colored race.

The effect of the greater completeness of the records of deaths for cities is thus very apparent, when the number of deaths is compared with the number of living population.

A certain, and by no means inconsiderable, number of the deaths from cancer reported in the cities do not originate there, but occur in persons suffering from this disease who have come in from the rural districts to the large cities to obtain the advice of some celebrated surgeon or to have the comforts of hospital attendance.

A possible cause for an undue proportion of deaths reported as due to cancer in the large cities has been suggested to me in a letter from Dr. Edward Andrews, of Chicago, as follows, viz:

> That where certificates from a physician as to the cause of death are rigidly exacted, the physician who has lost a patient from any obscure abdominal disease is strongly tempted to report the cause as cancer of the stomach, which being generally recognized as an incurable disease, the loss of the patient inflicts no injury on his professional reputation.

While this might be a cause for a disproportionate number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the stomach, it would seem to be a cause which would act with almost equal force in the rural districts and in the cities. As a matter of fact, the proportion of deaths reported as due to cancer of the stomach in the large cities is less than it is

in the rural districts, as will be seen from the following tables, in which, taking four grand groups as a basis for comparison, we find that the proportion of deaths from cancer of the stomach per 1000 of all cases of cancer in which the seat is known is for the cities 247.35, while for the rural districts it is 339.25 per 1000, the proportion of deaths from cancer of the stomach to deaths from cancer of which the seat is known being for the whole United States 300.18 per 1000.

TABLE 118.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, AND THE TOTAL THEREOF, WITH DISTINCTION OF CITIES AND RURAL, THE POPULATION, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH, AND THE PROPORTION IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Grand Groups.	POPULATION.		DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH.		PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.	
	Cities.	Rural.	Cities.	Rural.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	5,941,354	9,815,736	515	726	8.66	7.39
1. North Atlantic Coast region	769,108	1,847,762	60	170	7.80	9.20
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2,593,935	1,782,200	254	119	9.79	6.67
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	1,189,895	1,859,507	101	136	8.48	7.31
8. The Interior Plateau	1,388,416	4,326,267	100	301	7.20	6.95

TABLE 119.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, AND THE TOTAL THEREOF, WITH DISTINCTION OF CITIES AND RURAL, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN, THE DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH, AND THE PROPORTION IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

Grand Groups.	DEATHS FROM CANCER WITH KNOWN SEAT.		DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH.		PER 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.	
	Cities.	Rural.	Cities.	Rural.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	2,082	2,140	515	726	247.35	339.25
1. North Atlantic Coast region	261	497	60	170	229.88	342.05
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	1,123	373	254	119	226.17	319.03
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	280	363	101	136	360.71	374.65
8. The Interior Plateau	418	907	100	301	239.23	331.86

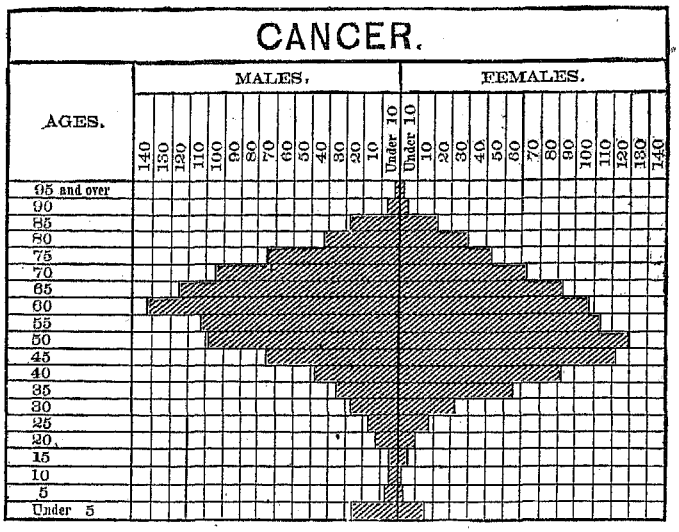
On the other hand, if we rely on the proportion of deaths from cancer as compared with deaths from all known causes in comparing urban with rural mortality, it indicates too low a proportion of deaths in the cities, owing to the great number of deaths of infants, in whom cancer is not frequent. The best way to avoid this source of error with the data at our command is to make separate comparisons for the deaths under 5 years, and also for certain other groups of ages. Thus we find, from table 124, that of 1,000,000 deaths from known causes, the number of deaths reported as due to cancer is, in the large cities, for those dying under 5 years of age, males 602, females 702, while in the rural districts for the same age it is, males 915, females 1,135. Between the ages of 15 and 65 the proportion in cities is, males 24,223, females 56,939, while in the rural districts it is, males 19,754, females 37,812, and for all deaths over 65 years of age the proportions are, in cities, males 35,097, females 46,096, and in the rural districts, males 34,608, females 46,220.

Cancer is a disease which affects all ages, but in very unequal proportions. Thus, out of the 8,193 cases reported as occurring in females, the proportion of deaths occurring under 5 years of age was 15.95 per 1000; from 5 to 10, 2.82 per 1000; from 10 to 15, 1.60 per 1000; and from this period the proportion gradually rises in each quinquennium, until between the ages of 50 and 55 it reaches 130.18 per 1000, and thence again gradually diminishes.

TABLE 120.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER AT EACH GROUP OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	12.80	6.50	15–20 years	5.88	5.64	60–65 years	141.03	108.59
1 year	3.51	2.58	20–25 years	11.56	10.31	65–70 years	124.30	95.34
2 years	2.48	2.70	25–30 years	14.04	18.16	70–75 years	100.34	73.10
3 years	3.30	2.21	30–35 years	26.84	34.85	75–80 years	75.57	55.34
4 years	3.72	1.96	35–40 years	35.10	67.36	80–85 years	43.98	30.92
Total under 5 years	25.81	15.95	40–45 years	48.32	94.48	85–90 years	19.20	11.20
5–10 years	7.23	2.82	45–50 years	76.61	122.82	90–95 years	5.78	4.29
10–15 years	5.99	1.60	50–55 years	109.02	130.18	95 and over	1.24	1.96
			55–60 years	113.15	114.97	Unknown	6.61	5.28

FIG. 93.—DEATHS FROM CANCER AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



These proportions, however, do not accurately represent the increasing proportion of deaths from cancer with advancing age. To show this, it is necessary to show for each group of ages the proportion of deaths from cancer occurring in living persons of that age. This we can not do with accuracy, owing to the character of the data; but the following table and diagrams indicate that the mortality from cancer rapidly increases with advancing years to the age of 90. The proportion of deaths from cancer is higher for the first five years of life than it is during the next twenty years.

TABLE 121.—SHOWING FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION AND FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX AND AGE, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF PERSONS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE IN 100,000 OF POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING AGES.

Ages.	DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 100,000 OF POPULATION.			DEATHS OF FOREIGN-BORN FROM CANCER IN 100,000 OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
All over 20 years....	48.2	34.5	62.5	61.4	49.5	75.6
20–25 years.....	2.7	2.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.7
25–30 years	5.2	3.2	7.5	7.1	4.6	10.1
30–35 years.....	12.2	7.4	17.4	14.2	10.0	19.5
35–40 years.....	23.9	11.1	37.2	24.3	13.3	37.6
40–45 years.....	40.6	18.8	62.8	43.8	27.7	62.8
45–50 years.....	65.6	34.3	99.0	75.9	50.4	105.8
50–55 years.....	86.3	54.6	121.5	98.4	72.9	129.7
55–60 years.....	116.7	81.1	157.0	136.3	115.0	162.5
60–65 years.....	142.0	116.7	170.4	141.0	125.8	159.7
65–70 years.....	189.9	158.6	224.3	185.2	184.6	186.0
70–75 years.....	224.2	205.9	242.8	217.2	214.8	219.9
75–80 years.....	290.6	264.0	316.5	266.9	282.9	250.0
80–85 years.....	317.7	313.5	321.3	276.6	296.0	257.3
85–90 years.....	371.2	424.5	320.4	231.2	226.2	235.4
90–95 years.....	391.3	440.6	359.0	168.9	314.9	59.1
95 and over	250.5	183.8	290.1	72.9	.....	127.8

FIG. 94.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF PERSONS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE, WITH DISTINCTION OF AGE AND SEX, IN 100,000 OF POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING AGES.

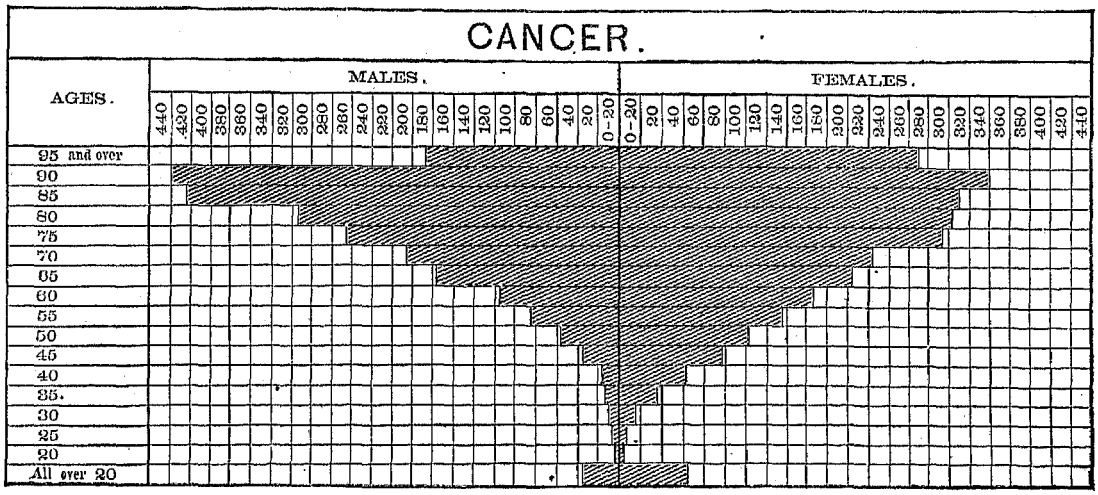
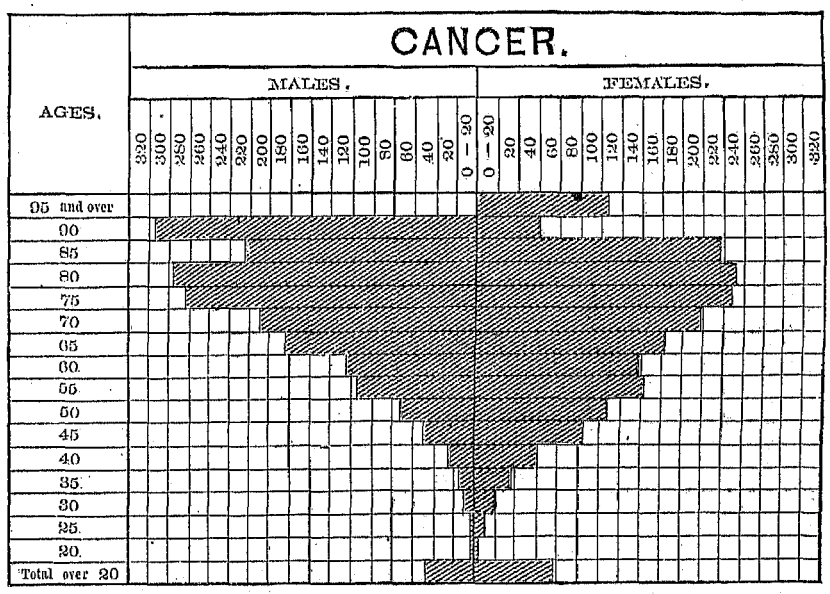


FIG. 95.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE, WITH DISTINCTION OF AGE AND SEX, IN 100,000 OF POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING AGES.



As we can not usefully compute from the census data the mortality from cancer at each age in relation to the number of the living population of corresponding ages for different regions or localities, the best that we can do toward determining either the influence of age distribution upon the apparent relations of cancer and locality, or the influence of locality in causing the increase or decrease of cancer at certain ages, is to determine for different regions the proportion of deaths from cancer at each age to the whole number dying of cancer. The results of such computations are shown in Table XXXIX, in this volume.

From this it appears that the greatest number of deaths from cancer in white males born in the United States occurred between the ages of 60 and 70, and in white females between the ages of 50 and 60; in white males born in Ireland the decade giving the greatest number of deaths is from 45 to 55, and, for females born in Ireland, from 50 to 60; among those born in Germany the decade of the greatest number of deaths is, for males, from 50 to 60, and for females, from 45 to 55.

In the 10 grand groups, Table XXXVII, in which the proportion of colored population is largest, the decades giving the greatest number of deaths from cancer are, for white males, 55 to 65; females, 45 to 55 years; and for the colored males, 55 to 65; colored females, 45 to 55 years.

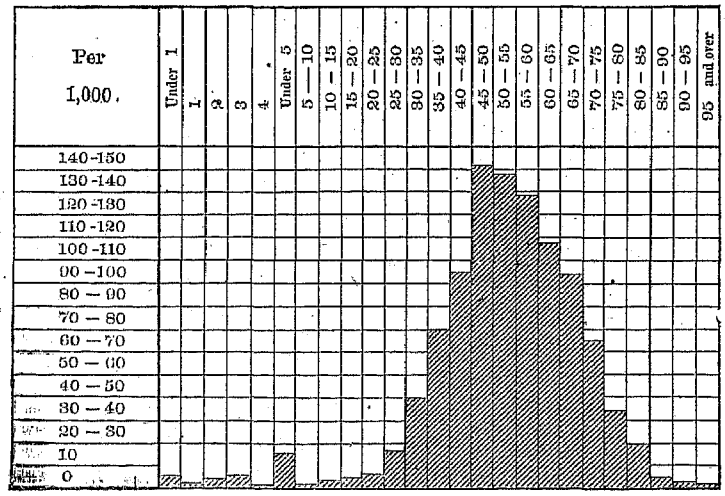
From these figures it would seem that, in the same localities, there is little difference as regards race in the age in which cancer is most prevalent.

The following table and diagram show for the 31 registration cities, whose returns are specially accurate, for each group of ages the number of deaths reported from cancer; and also for the sum of these the proportion per 1000 at each group of ages to the total deaths from cancer of which the ages are known:

TABLE 122.—SHOWING FOR 31 REGISTRATION CITIES, FOR EACH GROUP OF AGES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, AND THE PROPORTION IN 1000 TO TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE AGES ARE KNOWN.

Cities.	Total.	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Total under 5.	5–10.	10–15.	15–20.	20–25.	25–30.	30–35.	35–40.	40–45.	45–50.	50–55.	55–60.	60–65.	65–70.	70–75.	75–80.	80–85.	85–90.	90–95.	95 and over.	Unknown.
Total	2,835	18	5	8	9	5	45	4	6	13	24	46	114	203	274	400	393	366	306	271	182	97	59	15	5	2	10
Baltimore, Md	172	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	4	11	14	28	21	24	25	15	12	3	5	1	1	1	....
Boston, Mass	188	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	4	4	15	13	36	29	18	14	21	17	6	7	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn, N. Y	214	..	..	....	....	....	.....	....	1	2	....	3	7	9	26	29	34	24	23	25	16	5	7	2	1	....	....
Cambridge, Mass	24	....	..	....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	6	2	2	.....	....	....	....	....
Camden, N. J	22	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	3	2	4	1	5	.....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C	10	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Ill	168	1	1	1	....	1	4	....	....	1	3	2	7	10	24	31	18	21	14	16	11	3	2	1	....	....	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	99	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	3	10	10	8	14	19	11	7	6	6	1	....	....	....	....
Cleveland, Ohio	45	..	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	5	5	5	7	3	4	7	4	1	.....	2	....	....	....
Fall River, Mass	15	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	14	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Jersey City, N. J	35	....	..	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	3	4	7	4	3	3	4	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Lawrence, Mass	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Louisville, Ky	39	1	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	....	.....	7	3	7	3	2	5	3	3	1	1	....	1	....	1
Lowell, Mass	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	3	2	3	5	1	.....	....	....	....	....
Lynn, Mass	13	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee, Wis	46	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	3	.....	6	5	5	11	7	2	1	2	.....	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn	8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Newark, N. J	62	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	.....	12	7	11	4	10	7	5	.....	1	....	....	....
New York, N. Y	641	7	1	4	7	2	21	3	2	3	6	13	34	46	61	74	95	93	66	57	33	16	14	3	1	....	....
New Orleans, La	132	2	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	..	1	3	7	8	10	20	14	22	15	13	3	8	4	....	....	....	....
Paterson, N. J	20	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa	384	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	1	2	4	6	10	25	48	48	51	51	37	36	24	16	10	2	....	1	9
Pittsburgh, Pa	42	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	2	5	7	5	3	9	3	4	2	.....	....	....	....	....
Providence, R. I	71	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	5	4	5	6	9	8	10	10	7	3	1	..	1	....	....
Richmond, Va	20	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal	128	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	10	17	14	21	20	13	16	7	3	4	....	....	....	....	....
Saint Louis, Mo	114	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	8	10	9	15	21	11	16	10	7	4	.....	....	....	....	....
Washington, D. C	54	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	1	2	4	2	5	8	7	4	6	4	3	4	2	....	....	....	....
Wilmington, Del	8	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Worcester, Mass	20	....	....	....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	....
Per 1000 of known ages	.....	6.37	1.76	2.83	3.18	1.76	15.92	1.41	2.12	4.60	8.49	16.28	40.35	71.85	96.99	141.50	139.11	129.55	108.31	95.92	64.42	34.33	20.88	5.30	1.76	0.70	....

FIG. 96.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 31 REGISTRATION CITIES, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE AGES ARE KNOWN.



The fact that the mortality from cancer steadily increases from the age of 15 to that of 85 or thereabout, is well shown by the following table, taken from the registrar general's returns of England and Wales, showing for two periods of 10 years each, with distinction of age, the number of deaths from cancer, and the proportion per 100,000 deaths from cancer at each period of age:

TABLE 123.—SHOWING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, FOR THE DECENNIAL PERIODS 1851-'60 AND 1861-'70, WITH DISTINCTION OF AGES, THE MEAN POPULATION, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, AND THE PROPORTION IN 100,000 DEATHS FROM CANCER BY AGES TO TOTAL POPULATION OF CORRESPONDING AGES.

Ages.	1851-'60.			1861-'70.		
	Mean population.	Deaths from cancer.	Proportion per 100,000.	Mean population.	Deaths from cancer.	Proportion per 100,000.
Under 1 year.	.....	178	.....	640,306	37	5.77
1 year	.....	92	.....	568,516	49	8.61
2 years	.....	124	.....	575,671	84	14.60
3 years	.....	97	.....	556,306	120	21.57
4 years	.....	68	.....	545,830	87	15.93
Under 5 years	2,524,444	559	22.14	2,886,629	377	13.06
5-10 years	2,218,573	209	9.42	2,525,296	190	7.52
10-15 years	2,008,918	172	8.56	2,264,708	176	7.77
15-20 years	1,844,916	317	17.18	2,056,527	378	18.37
20-25 years	1,748,050	496	28.37	1,917,126	576	30.04
25-35 years	2,851,271	2,950	103.46	3,148,257	3,609	114.63
35-45 years	2,207,024	8,580	388.87	2,464,912	11,040	447.88
45-55 years	1,622,597	13,958	860.22	1,807,706	19,691	1,054.36
55-65 years	1,088,920	15,350	1,409.65	1,255,549	22,296	1,775.79
65-75 years	617,794	12,109	1,960.03	711,564	16,918	2,377.57
75-85 years	230,121	4,788	2,080.64	256,062	6,655	2,598.97
85 and over	33,395	702	2,102.11	35,649	914	2,563.94

Another method of showing the influence of age on the development of cancer is by computing the proportion of deaths which it causes in relation to all known causes of death at certain groups of ages. This is shown by the following table:

TABLE 124.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THIS CAUSE PER 1,000,000 DEATHS AT THE CORRESPONDING AGE GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, OF RURAL AND CITIES, AND FOR CERTAIN REGIONS, OF COLOR AND PARENTAGE.

Deaths from cancer in—		DEATHS.				PROPORTION IN 1,000,000 DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES.			
		Under 5.	5-15.	15-65.	65 and over.	Under 5.	5-15.	15-65.	65 and over.
The United States	M.	125	64	2,831	1,828	831	2,006	20,800	34,680
	F.	130	36	5,765	2,219	1,019	1,116	41,694	46,196
Rural	M.	101	50	2,059	1,551	915	2,092	19,754	34,608
	F.	106	32	4,167	1,804	1,135	1,176	37,812	40,220
Cities	M.	24	8	772	272	602	1,558	24,223	35,097
	F.	24	4	1,598	415	702	793	56,939	46,096
White in 10 Grand Groups	M.	54	26	1,346	880	788	2,012	21,232	36,058
	F.	66	18	2,810	1,081	1,130	1,417	43,196	46,000
Colored in 10 Grand Groups	M.	14	13	115	36	617	2,882	7,158	8,569
	F.	11	2	461	132	550	399	23,519	32,016
Irish parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	4	8	290	155	611	5,148	23,032	38,433
	F.	5	2	545	142	906	1,393	47,019	36,345
German parentage in 14 Grand Groups	M.	7	3	341	134	808	1,744	36,035	44,578
	F.	6	2	415	113	923	1,228	58,924	48,229

From this table it will be seen that in each 1,000,000 deaths from known causes occurring under 5 years of age in males, cancer caused 831 deaths; from 5 to 15 years of age, 2,006; from 15 to 65 years of age, 20,800, and over 65 years of age, 34,680. In females the progressive increase in the proportion of deaths from cancer with advancing age is also well marked, the figures being—under 5 years of age, 1,019; from 5 to 15, 1,116; from 15 to 65, 41,694; and over 65, 46,196.

Exceptions to this rule for the age group 65 and over appear in the deaths of females in cities and females of Irish and German parentage.

The great excess of deaths from cancer in females is not marked until after the age of 20, and is less marked after the age of 65.

The increase of mortality from cancer with advancing age may be explained either on the theory that the cause of cancer becomes more potential in advanced age, at the period of physiological decay, or on the theory that the predisposition to cancer belongs to the strongest and longest lived. If, for instance, we take Cohnheim's theory of the development of cancer from embryonic tissue, we might either suppose that in old age there is a sort of reversion of type, and that this tissue is either developed anew or increases, or we may take the hypothesis that those in whom this tissue persists are the strongest to resist death and most likely to reach old age.

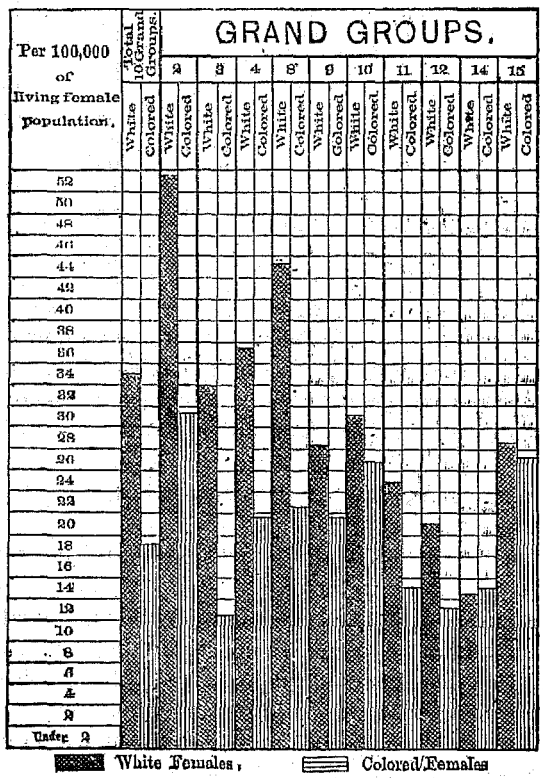
The reported number of deaths from cancer, and the ratios derived from these in connection with the living population, is undoubtedly too small, if we use the term "cancer" in the ordinary sense, for there is very little doubt that most of the deaths reported as due to tumor, viz, 1,781, might properly have been classed with cancer. As, however, for reasons fully set forth in the introduction, the ratios of deaths in relation to population, as indicated by the census, are not of much value, the chief interest being in the relations between the total number of deaths reported in any given locality, or at any given age, or from any given cause, to each other, it has been thought best to confine these tabulations to the deaths actually reported as due to cancer.

The relations of race to the tendency to death from cancer are important and interesting, as will appear from an examination of the following tables and diagrams, showing, per 100,000 of living population, the proportion of deaths from cancer in white males to colored males, and white females to colored females, respectively, in those grand groups containing the principal part of the colored population. From this it will be seen that in males the proportion of deaths per 100,000 of living population is, for the whites 20.54, and for the colored 5.85; in the females the proportions are, for the whites 35.44, and for the colored 19.32:

TABLE 125.—SHOWING IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, FOR MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Grand Groups.	MALE POPULATION.		DEATHS FROM CANCER.		PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		FEMALE POPULATION.		DEATHS FROM CANCER.		PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored	White.	Colored
Total	11,340,867	3,076,614	2,330	180	20.54	5.85	11,258,446	3,156,501	3,991	610	35.44	19.32
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	1,899,114	251,223	580	32	30.54	12.73	1,958,389	267,409	1,043	84	53.25	31.41
3. South Atlantic Coast region	193,705	236,916	26	14	13.42	5.90	195,792	248,043	68	31	34.72	12.46
4. Gulf Coast region	307,786	220,601	67	17	21.76	7.70	300,053	227,594	114	50	37.99	21.96
8. The Interior Plateau	2,466,076	354,712	682	28	27.64	7.89	2,523,911	369,384	1,137	84	45.04	22.74
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1,127,421	214,964	150	14	13.30	6.52	1,136,999	218,844	321	48	28.23	21.93
10. The Ohio River Belt	1,158,590	68,743	225	13	19.42	18.91	1,143,322	69,684	355	19	31.05	27.26
11. Southern Interior Plateau	820,079	974,229	120	37	14.61	3.79	832,117	998,220	212	159	25.47	15.93
12. South Mississippi River Belt	131,530	232,143	7	9	5.32	3.87	118,866	227,711	25	31	21.03	13.61
14. Southwest Central region	1,203,964	319,997	108	6	8.97	1.87	1,087,878	320,837	156	47	14.34	14.64
15. Central region, plains and prairies	2,031,042	203,326	365	10	17.97	4.91	1,961,119	208,175	560	57	28.55	27.38

FIG. 97.—DEATHS FROM CANCER AMONG FEMALES IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF WHITE AND COLORED, IN 100,000 OF LIVING FEMALE POPULATION.

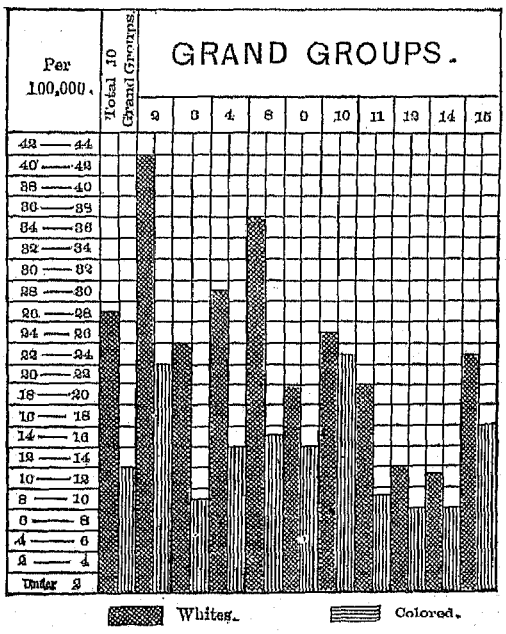


The comparatively slight tendency of the colored race to cancer is shown in the following table and diagram, in which the distinction of sex is omitted. This shows that, of a population of nearly 29,000,000, or over half the entire population of the United States, including in it over 6,000,000 of colored persons, the aggregate number of deaths from cancer among the whites was 6,321, and among the colored 790, giving a proportion per 100,000 of living population of 27.96 for the whites and 12.67 for the colored; that is, that cancer is more than twice as prevalent among the whites as it is among the colored in the same localities:

TABLE 126.—SHOWING IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, WITH DISTINCTION OF WHITE AND COLORED, IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Grand Groups.	POPULATION.		DEATHS FROM CANCER.		PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total	22,599,253	6,233,115	6,321	790	27.96	12.67
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	3,857,503	518,632	1,023	116	42.07	22.36
3. South Atlantic Coast region	389,497	485,589	94	45	24.13	9.26
4. Gulf Coast region	607,839	448,105	181	67	29.77	14.94
8. The Interior Plateau	4,990,587	724,096	1,819	112	36.44	15.46
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	2,264,420	433,538	471	62	20.80	14.30
10. The Ohio River Belt	2,301,912	138,427	580	32	25.19	23.11
11. Southern Interior Plateau	1,653,096	1,972,449	332	196	20.08	9.93
12. South Mississippi River Belt	250,396	459,854	32	40	12.77	8.69
14. Southwest Central region	2,291,842	640,834	264	53	11.51	8.27
15. Central region, plains and prairies	3,992,161	411,501	925	67	23.17	16.28

FIG. 98.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, WITH DISTINCTION OF WHITE AND COLORED, IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS.



In must not be forgotten, however, in this connection, as in all cases when we attempt to compare the data relating to deaths among the whites with those relating to the colored population, that the reports of deaths among the colored population are more incomplete and more incorrect than those for the whites, and that the proportion of persons living at advanced ages, who are most liable to cancer, is less in the colored than in the whites, and therefore that the difference between the races may not be quite as great as these figures would seem to indicate.

The following table shows for the whole United States, and for those of Irish and German parentage in certain grand groups, and of white and colored in other grand groups, the number of deaths from cancer per 1000 of all deaths from known causes:

TABLE 127.—SHOWING FOR RURAL AND CITIES, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, AND FOR WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH AND GERMAN PARENTAGE, THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	Irish parentage.	German parentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Total	13.20	22.60	12.70	26.76	19.1	7.8	24.3	25.8
1. North Atlantic Coast region	22.35	40.49	13.41	31.51	.....	.....	22.6	40.0
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	15.75	25.74	12.63	27.23	21.2	7.7	21.3	30.0
3. South Atlantic Coast region	6.51	15.37	3.58	7.83	17.1	5.8	.....	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	7.48	16.72	14.51	34.80	20.7	10.0	.....	.....
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	25.22	41.24	11.73	24.33	.....	.....	26.1	20.6
6. Central Appalachian region	15.63	29.21	4.95	33.65	.....	.....	24.6	21.5
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	18.96	31.54	13.47	21.60	.....	.....	20.5	22.0
8. The Interior Plateau	18.42	30.55	12.13	27.20	25.2	8.8	33.3	32.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	10.40	22.38	.....	.....	19.0	8.2	.....	.....
10. The Ohio River Belt	13.91	22.05	11.47	24.96	18.4	10.7	25.6	24.1
11. Southern Interior Plateau	6.91	15.04	.....	.....	16.8	7.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River Belt	2.76	11.43	.....	.....	6.7	6.6	.....	.....
13. North Mississippi River Belt	13.39	19.32	10.44	25.01	.....	.....	33.1	21.1
14. Southwest Central region	5.15	9.89	.....	.....	7.6	6.3	.....	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies	12.65	20.90	8.27	14.97	17.6	8.6	.....	.....
16. The Prairie region	12.97	16.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.6	28.2
17. Missouri River Belt	8.26	13.39	2.82	14.71	.....	.....	12.7	11.4
18. Region of the Western Plains	2.65	5.79	3.47	11.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	20.10	25.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.4	21.1
20. Cordilleran region	7.97	11.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.6	24.7
21. Pacific Coast region	19.44	18.12	24.11	40.19	.....	.....	34.3	48.3

It would seem from this that cancer causes a greater proportion of deaths among those of Irish and German parentage than it does among the average white population; but it must be remembered that the number of adults, who are most liable to cancer, is proportionately greater among the Irish and Germans than among the native whites, and also that the greater part of our foreign population is in the northern part of the country, where the tendency to this disease seems greater than in the South.

The data of the census are not complete or accurate enough to decide as to the relative frequency of cancer in persons of Irish or German descent as compared with each other or with the native whites of this country; but the figures of table 124, given above, indicate that between the ages of 15 and 65 the Germans are more liable to cancer than the Irish, and decidedly more so than the average white population.

The difficulty in estimating the relations between race and any particular cause of death, if we use only the data indicating place of birth, will appear from a comparison of table 124 (table by groups of ages *ante*) with the following table:

TABLE 128.—SHOWING FOR NATIVE-BORN AND THOSE BORN IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THE TOTAL POPULATION, THE DEATHS FROM CANCER, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Nativity.	Population.	Deaths from cancer.	Per 100,000 of living population.
The United States	43,475,840	8,730	20.08
Ireland	1,854,571	1,309	70.58
Germany	1,966,742	1,245	63.30
Great Britain	917,598	479	52.20
British America	717,157	167	23.28
Scandinavia	376,066	103	27.38
Other foreign countries	847,809	258	30.43
Total foreign-born population.	6,679,943	3,561	53.30

According to this table, the proportion of deaths from cancer among our foreign-born population is more than double that among the native-born, this result being due to the fact that the great majority of children of foreign parentage are born in this country, and that cancer is comparatively rare among children.

Tables XLII to XLVI (pp. 579–623 of this volume) show the deaths from cancer in various organs and localities of the body, with distinction of age, sex, and nativity, and of color for certain grand groups. In studying these tables it should be constantly borne in mind that the distinctions are given by nativities and not by race, as has been done for all other diseases. I have preferred to tabulate the deaths from cancer by the birthplace of the decedents, rather than by their parentage; because, cancer being chiefly a disease of adult life and old age, errors due to the peculiar age distribution of the foreign-born population are less for this disease than for most others, and

because it was specially desirable to compare the number of deaths with the number of the living population, which could only be done with any attempt at race distinctions by following the classification made in the tabulation of the living population.

From these tables have been computed Tables XLVII to L, inclusive, showing the proportion of deaths from cancer of certain organs, viz: the stomach, the liver, the breast, and the uterus, with distinctions of sex, age, color, and nativity, for certain grand groups in which the proportions were large enough to make it worth while to make the calculations.

The following is a summary of these tables, so far as relates to cancer of the stomach, liver, breast, and uterus:

TABLE 129.—SHOWING FOR GRAND GROUPS THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH, OF THE LIVER, OF THE BREAST, AND OF THE UTERUS PER 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

Grand Groups.	IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.									
	Deaths from cancer of the stomach.			Deaths from cancer of the liver.			Deaths from cancer of the breast.			Deaths from cancer of the uterus.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Females.
Total	300.18	469.71	199.68	71.77	100.96	54.47	151.07	17.26	230.39	331.88
1. North Atlantic Coast region	303.43	478.42	199.57	120.05	166.66	92.43	138.52	10.63	214.28	329.83
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	249.33	392.92	175.27	112.96	149.31	94.22	145.72	13.75	213.77	341.43
3. South Atlantic Coast region	95.89	153.84	83.33	.....	.....	.....	205.47	76.92	233.33	316.66
4. Gulf Coast region	218.90	357.14	145.03	79.60	142.85	45.80	114.42	42.85	152.67	488.55
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	386.03	502.53	306.89	67.76	86.29	55.17	139.63	.....	294.82	193.10
6. Central Appalachian region	345.38	530.92	226.97	72.28	97.93	55.92	146.58	15.46	230.26	292.76
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	368.58	550.70	232.00	74.65	85.82	66.36	152.41	11.19	253.33	280.00
8. The Interior Plateau	302.64	470.96	211.62	61.88	92.47	45.34	171.32	23.65	251.16	315.11
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	112.32	218.75	74.34	19.17	52.08	7.43	183.56	20.83	241.63	479.55
10. The Ohio River Belt	306.30	455.62	214.54	56.30	88.75	36.36	139.63	.....	225.45	307.26
11. Southern Interior Plateau	134.80	277.10	89.14	20.52	48.19	11.62	167.15	36.14	209.30	531.00
12. South Mississippi River Belt	125.00	363.63	54.05	20.83	90.90	.....	187.50	90.90	216.28	648.64
13. North Mississippi River Belt	360.86	527.95	245.09	76.71	105.59	53.02	109.58	12.42	186.27	328.43
14. Southwest Central region	195.97	390.62	103.70	40.20	78.12	22.22	135.67	31.25	185.18	429.62
15. Central region, plains and prairies	342.80	509.80	246.60	41.60	50.98	36.19	157.81	15.68	239.81	271.49
16. The Prairie region	380.74	529.05	249.32	67.52	94.80	43.36	158.04	30.58	271.00	235.77
17. Missouri River Belt	345.67	548.38	220.00	12.34	.....	20.00	135.80	.....	220.00	380.00
18. Region of the Western Plains	76.92	.....	166.66	.....	.....	.....	230.76	142.85	333.33	500.00
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	399.03	590.90	258.33	48.07	34.09	58.33	144.23	11.36	241.66	216.66
20. Cordilleran region	353.84	500.00	172.41	30.76	27.77	34.48	153.84	55.55	275.86	241.37
21. Pacific Coast region	348.31	516.47	172.41	106.74	164.83	45.97	134.83	.....	275.86	425.28

FIG. 99.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

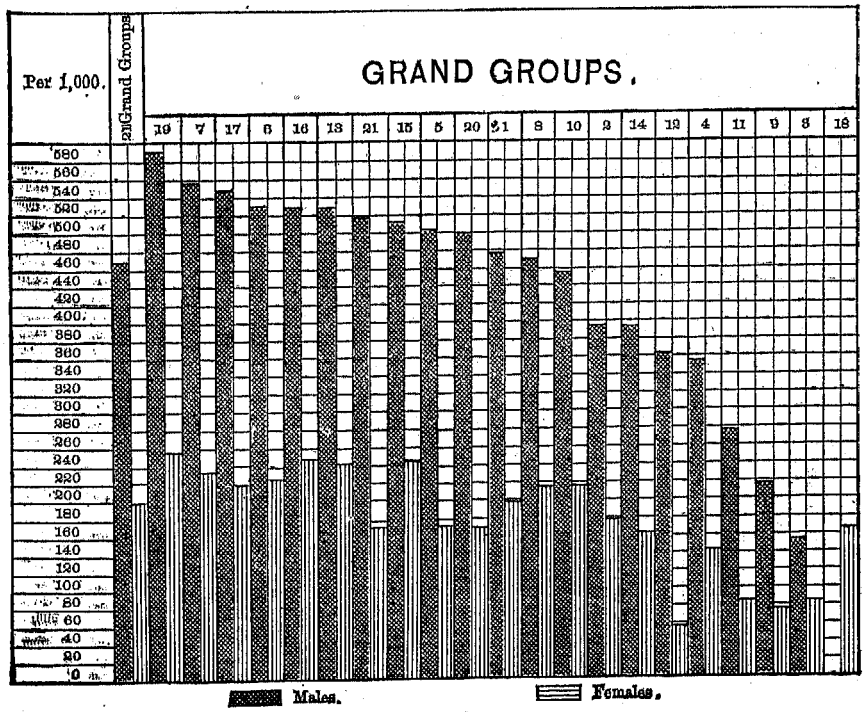
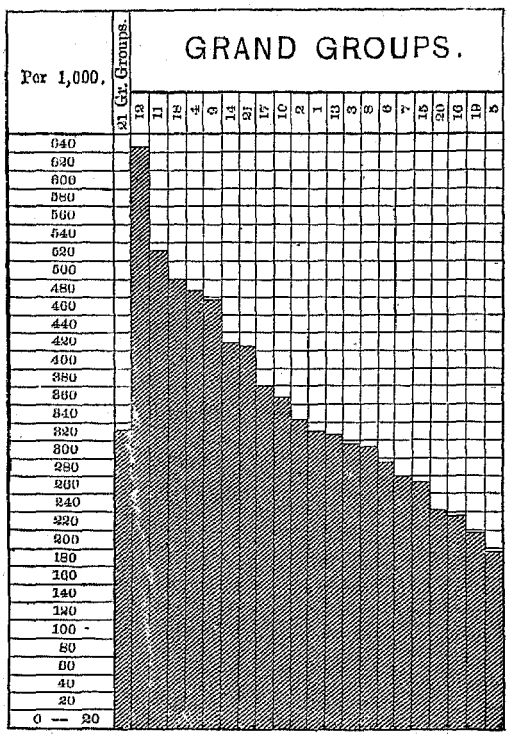


FIG. 100.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS IN 21 GRAND GROUPS, PER 1000 DEATHS AMONG FEMALES FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

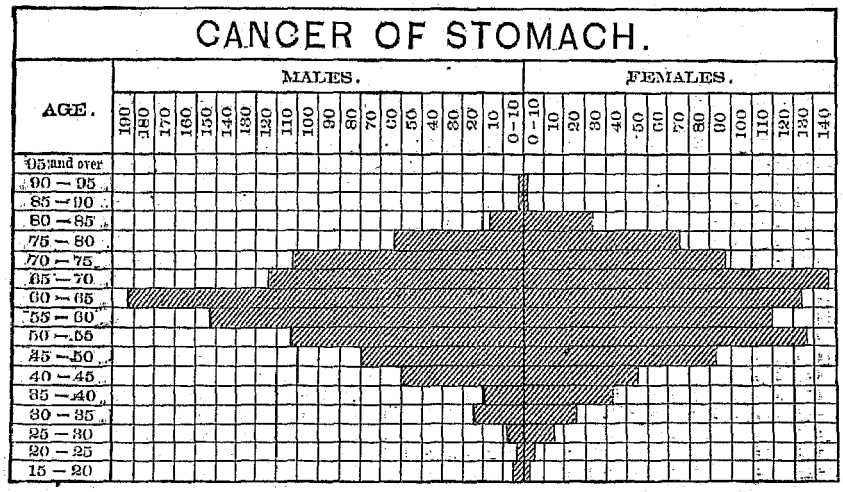


From table 129 it appears that in each 1000 deaths from cancer of which the seat is known there were 331.88 deaths from cancer of the uterus, 300.18 from cancer of the stomach, 151.07 from cancer of the breast, and 71.77 from cancer of the liver. The proportions given in 9,118 cases of cancer occurring in Paris, and tabulated by M. Tanchou,(*a*) were, per 1000 of the deaths from cancer, for the uterus, 328.58; stomach, 252.58; breast, 217.26; and liver, 63.391.

These proportions, however, whether from the French data or from those of the census, can be considered only as general approximations, owing to the want of accuracy of the returns, and more especially to the fact that it is impossible to determine whether the organs to the cancer of which death is attributed were affected primarily or secondarily.

The following diagrams indicate the relations of age distribution in the deaths reported as due to cancer of the stomach, with distinction of sex and of nativity, and to cancer of the uterus with distinction of color and nativity (see Tables XLVII and L). The peculiarities in the diagrams indicate that the number of facts was not sufficient to obtain a fair average, or that there are some great defects and errors in the reports. Nevertheless they will serve to suggest some inquiries which it may be possible to answer by more accurate statistics:

FIG. 101.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AMONG WHITES, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



a TANCHOU: *Recherches sur la fréquence du cancer*, in *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, Paris, 6 Juillet, 1843, p. 313.

FIG. 102.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AMONG PERSONS BORN IN IRELAND, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

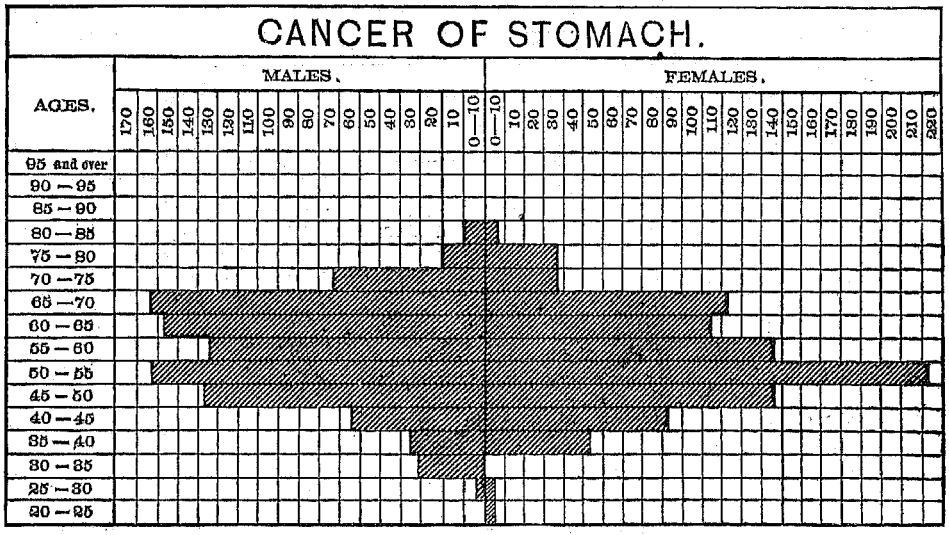


FIG. 103.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AMONG PERSONS BORN IN GERMANY, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

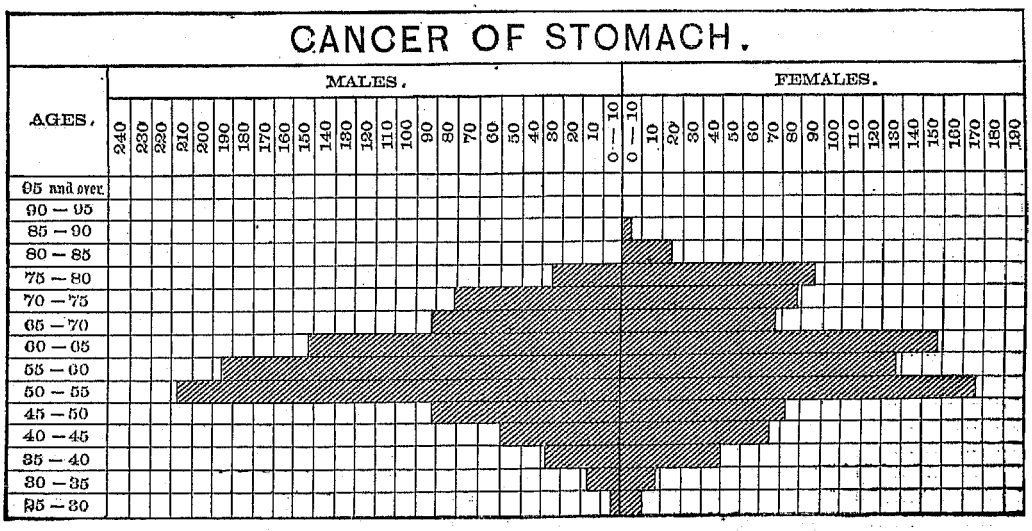


FIG. 104.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS AMONG WHITE AND COLORED FEMALES, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

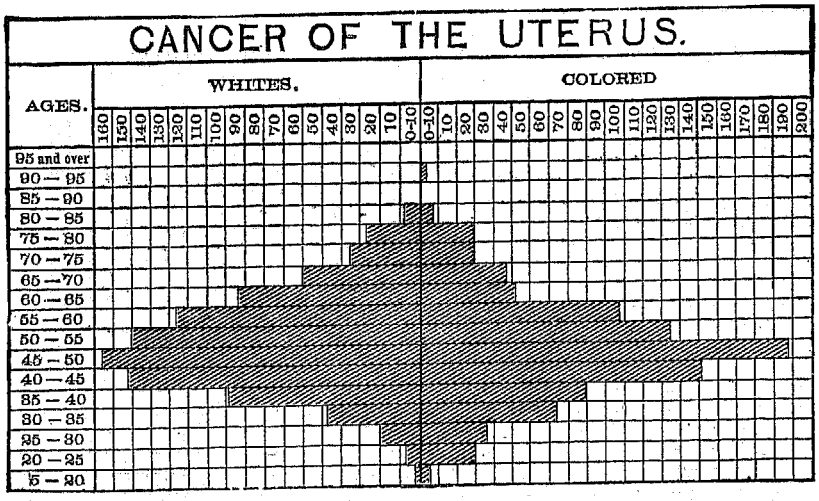


FIG. 105.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS AMONG FEMALES BORN IN IRELAND AND GERMANY, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES, IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

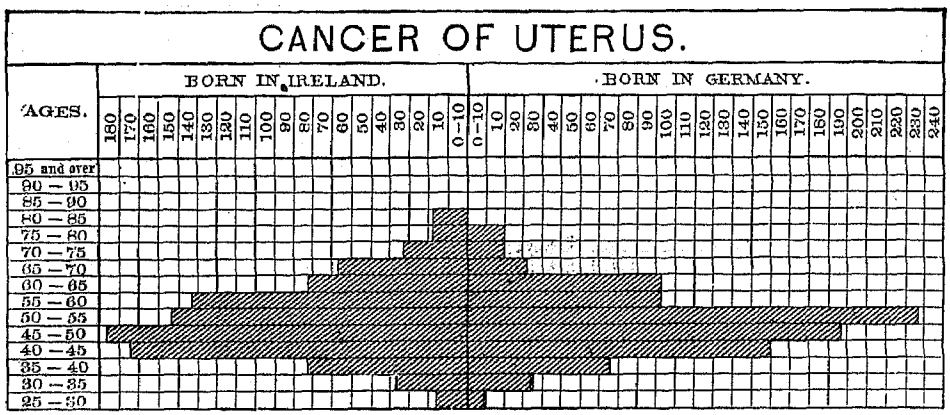
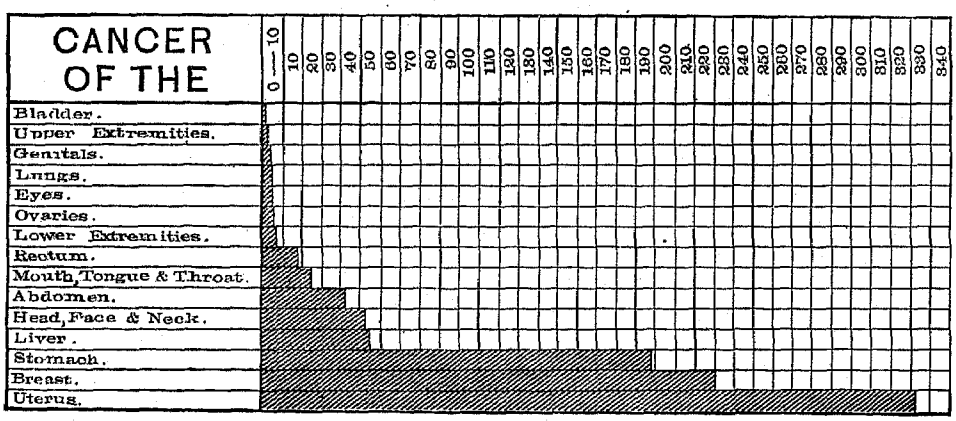


TABLE 130.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN DIFFERENT ORGANS OR REGIONS OF THE BODY, AND THE RATIOS OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF A PARTICULAR ORGAN OR REGION TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE ANATOMICAL SEAT IS STATED.

Diseases.	DEATHS FROM CANCER.							PER 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.						
	Total.			Cities.		Rural.		Total.			Cities.		Rural.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Deaths from cancer	13,068	4,875	8,193	1,079	2,050	3,796	6,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths from cancer, seat not stated	3,887	1,458	2,429	209	312	1,249	2,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths from cancer of known seat	9,181	3,417	5,764	870	1,738	2,547	4,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer of—														
Stomach	2,756	1,605	1,151	373	285	1,232	866	300.1	469.7	199.6	428.7	163.9	483.7	215.1
Uterus	1,913	.....	1,913	.....	676	.....	1,237	208.3	.....	331.8	.....	388.9	.....	307.2
Breast	1,387	59	1,328	13	329	46	999	151.0	17.2	230.3	14.9	189.2	18.0	248.1
Liver	659	345	314	141	152	204	162	7	100.9	54.4	162.0	87.4	80.0	40.2
Head, face, and neck	914	608	306	86	51	522	255	99.5	177.9	53.0	98.8	29.3	204.9	63.3
Abdomen	488	247	241	63	81	184	160	53.1	72.2	41.8	72.4	46.6	72.2	39.7
Mouth, tongue, and throat	332	184	148	60	23	124	125	36.1	53.8	25.6	68.9	13.2	48.6	31.0
Rectum	204	94	110	37	55	57	55	22.2	27.5	19.0	42.5	31.6	22.3	13.6
Lower extremities	85	38	47	13	12	25	35	9.2	11.1	8.1	14.9	6.9	9.8	8.6
Upper extremities	50	28	22	5	5	23	17	5.4	8.1	3.8	5.7	2.8	9.0	4.2
Eye	64	37	27	9	6	28	21	6.9	10.8	4.6	10.3	3.4	10.9	5.2
Lungs	50	23	27	5	11	18	16	5.4	6.7	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.0	3.9
Bladder	49	32	17	11	9	21	8	5.3	9.3	2.9	12.6	5.1	8.2	1.9
Genitals	37	13	24	4	4	9	20	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	2.3	3.5	4.9
Ovaries	30	.....	30	.....	16	.....	14	3.2	.....	5.2	.....	9.2	.....	3.4
Penis	19	19	.....	9	.....	10	.....	2.0	5.5	.....	10.3	.....	3.9	.....
Testicle	14	14	.....	4	.....	10	.....	1.5	4.0	.....	4.5	.....	3.9	.....
Larynx	17	12	5	9	1	3	4	1.8	3.5	0.8	10.3	0.5	1.1	0.9
Brain	10	6	4	1	1	5	3	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.7
Other localities	103	53	50	27	21	26	29	11.2	15.5	8.6	31.0	12.0	10.2	7.2

FIG. 106.—DEATHS AMONG FEMALES FROM CANCER OF SPECIFIC ORGANS IN 1000 DEATHS AMONG FEMALES FROM CANCER OF KNOWN SEAT.



The following table shows for certain grand groups, the relations of cancer of individual organs to color, with distinction of sex; and from this table have been constructed figs. 107 and 108, showing, for the same grand groups, the proportions of deaths from cancer of the uterus and of the stomach in 1,000,000 of living population: (*a*)

TABLE 131.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR AND SEX, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH, OF THE LIVER, OF THE BREAST, AND OF THE UTERUS IN 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.

Grand Groups.	DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH.				DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LIVER.				DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BREAST.				DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS.	
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.
Total	60.48	50.09	13.00	13.30	14.37	14.65	2.60	2.53	2.11	59.77	3.25	34.21	91.04	74.44
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	100.04	83.24	39.80	37.39	39.49	44.93	8.98	18.69	2.63	99.07	7.96	63.57	150.84	89.75
3. South Atlantic Coast region	10.32	20.42	.....	4.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.96	42.20	20.10	71.50	20.10
4. Gulf Coast region	68.23	39.99	18.13	30.75	19.49	23.32	13.59	.....	3.24	46.65	9.07	20.36	143.30	92.27
8. The Interior Plateau	86.35	60.38	16.91	18.95	17.02	15.45	2.81	.....	3.24	78.84	8.45	46.02	96.27	75.80
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	15.96	17.59	13.97	.....	4.43	1.75	.....	.....	1.77	49.25	.....	41.12	91.46	114.23
10. The Ohio River Belt	63.87	49.85	43.64	28.70	12.08	8.74	14.56	.....	.....	50.73	.....	57.40	79.59	14.35
11. Southern Interior Plateau	15.83	18.02	10.26	8.01	3.65	1.20	1.02	2.00	2.43	31.24	1.02	28.05	90.13	62.11
12. South Mississippi River Belt	15.20	16.82	8.61	.....	7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.47	4.80	8.78	42.06	83.43
14. Southwest Central region	19.93	11.03	3.12	6.23	4.15	2.75	.....	.....	1.66	12.86	.....	34.28	37.68	52.98
15. Central region, plains and prairies	63.51	53.03	4.91	24.01	5.90	7.04	4.91	4.80	1.96	49.46	.....	43.23	48.95	115.28

FIG. 107.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS PER 1,000,000 OF FEMALE POPULATION.

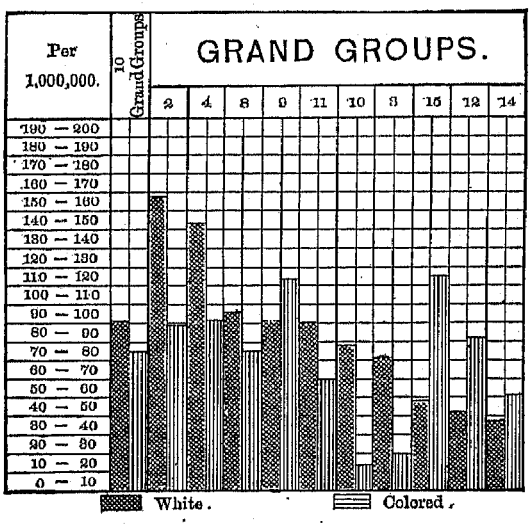
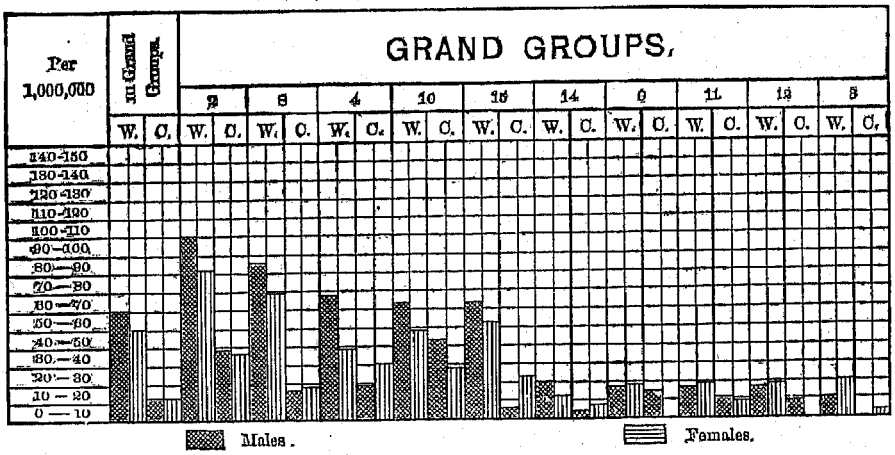


FIG. 108.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, PER 1,000,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.



a "Statistical Researches on Cancer," by John Le Conte, in *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* (new series), vol. 2, p. 257. 1846.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths from cancer of certain organs per 1000 deaths from cancer of which the seat is known, and figs. 109 and 110 show these proportions for cancer of the stomach and cancer of the uterus:

TABLE 132.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR AND SEX, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH, OF THE LIVER, OF THE BREAST, AND OF THE UTERUS IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

Grand Groups.	IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF KNOWN SEAT.													
	Deaths from cancer of the stomach.				Deaths from cancer of the liver.				Deaths from cancer of the breast.				Deaths from cancer of the uterus.	
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.
Total	418.54	188.31	416.66	91.50	99.45	55.09	83.33	17.42	146.43	224.70	194.16	235.29	342.23	511.98
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	392.56	177.75	400.00	142.85	154.95	95.96	40.00	71.42	10.33	211.55	80.00	242.85	341.33	342.85
3. South Atlantic Coast region	166.66	97.56	.....	52.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219.51	1000.00	263.15	341.46	263.15
4. Gulf Coast region	362.06	131.86	333.33	175.00	103.44	76.92	250.00	.....	17.24	153.84	166.66	150.00	472.52	525.00
8. The Interior Plateau	473.33	218.20	400.00	120.68	93.33	48.62	66.66	.....	17.77	248.12	200.00	293.10	302.99	482.75
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	204.54	86.58	375.00	.....	56.82	8.65	.....	.....	22.72	242.42	.....	236.84	450.21	657.89
10. The Ohio River Belt	456.79	220.93	428.57	117.64	86.41	38.75	142.85	.....	.....	224.80	.....	235.29	352.71	588.23
11. Southern Interior Plateau	194.02	104.16	625.00	70.17	44.77	6.94	62.50	17.54	29.85	180.55	62.50	245.61	520.83	543.85
12. South Mississippi River Belt	333.33	142.85	400.00	.....	166.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	428.57	200.00	86.95	357.14	826.08
14. Southwest Central region	393.44	118.81	333.33	58.82	81.96	29.70	.....	.....	32.78	138.61	.....	323.52	405.94	500.00
15. Central region, plains and prairies	513.94	262.62	250.00	108.69	47.80	37.87	250.00	21.73	15.93	244.94	.....	195.65	242.42	521.73

FIG. 109.—DEATHS IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX AND COLOR, FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.

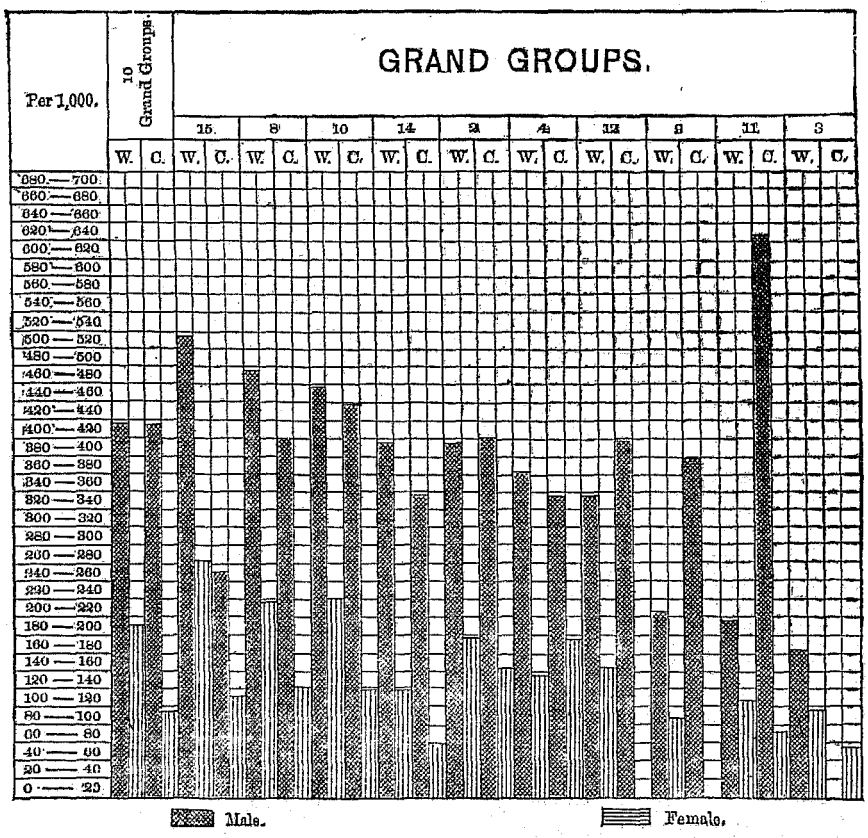
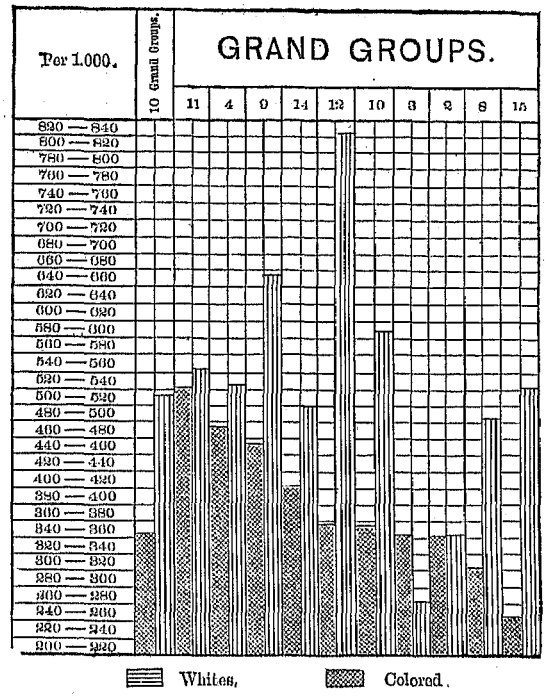


FIG. 110.—DEATHS IN CERTAIN GRAND GROUPS, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS IN 1000 DEATHS AMONG FEMALES FROM CANCER OF WHICH THE SEAT IS KNOWN.



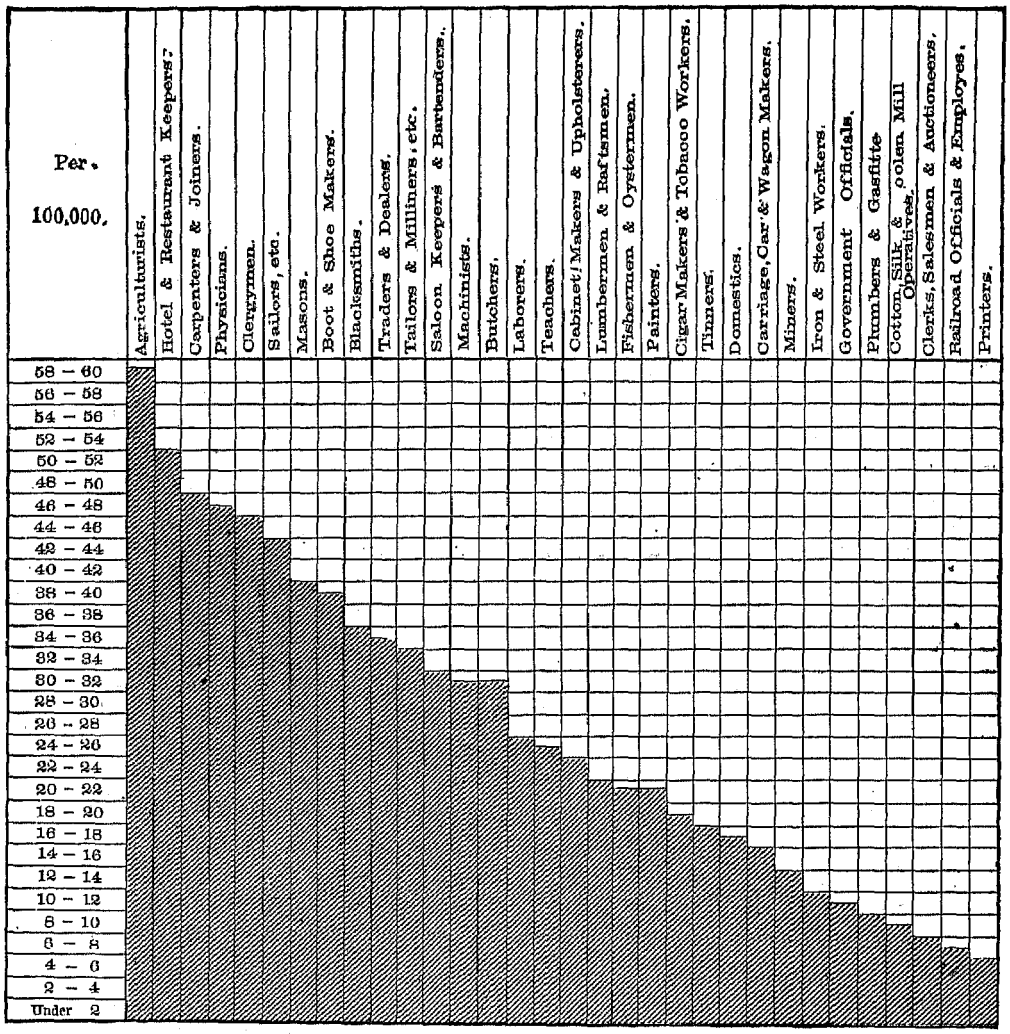
The following table shows some of the relations of cancer to occupation, as indicated by the census figures:

TABLE 133.—SHOWING FOR THE UNITED STATES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX, IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 100,000 OF EACH OCCUPATION.

Occupations.	NUMBER ENGAGED IN OCCUPATION.			DEATHS FROM CANCER.			PER 100,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculturists	3,323,870	2,788,976	534,900	1,990	1,916	74	59.86	68.69	13.83
Clergymen	64,608	64,533	165	30	30	.....	46.36	46.48	.....
Domestics	1,075,055	136,745	938,910	189	6	183	17.57	4.38	19.49
Hotel and restaurant keepers	45,527	42,545	2,982	24	21	3	52.71	49.35	100.60
Laborers	1,859,223	1,796,575	62,648	488	423	65	26.24	23.54	103.75
Government officials	115,531	108,215	7,316	13	12	1	11.25	11.08	13.66
Physicians	85,071	83,239	2,432	41	38	3	47.85	45.65	123.35
Teachers	227,710	73,335	154,375	59	11	48	25.91	14.99	31.09
Railroad officials and employés	250,458	249,954	504	20	20	.....	7.98	8.01	.....
Clerks, salesmen, and auctioneers	445,513	411,682	33,831	37	35	2	8.30	8.50	5.91
Saloon-keepers and bar-tenders	68,461	67,153	1,308	22	21	1	32.13	31.27	76.45
Traders and dealers	481,450	466,985	14,465	172	169	3	35.72	36.18	20.73
Sailors, etc	100,902	100,660	242	45	45	.....	44.59	44.70	.....
Blacksmiths	172,726	172,726	.....	63	63	.....	36.46	36.46	.....
Boot and shoe makers	194,079	173,072	21,007	76	76	.....	39.15	43.91	.....
Masons	102,473	102,473	.....	41	41	.....	40.01	40.01	.....
Butchers	76,241	76,241	.....	24	24	.....	31.47	31.47	.....
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers	61,097	60,075	1,022	15	15	.....	24.55	24.96	.....
Carpenters and joiners	373,143	373,143	.....	180	180	.....	48.23	48.23	.....
Carriage-, car-, and wagon-makers	54,589	54,451	138	9	9	.....	16.48	16.52	.....
Cigar-makers and tobacco-workers	77,045	66,177	10,868	15	13	2	19.46	19.64	18.40
Cotton-, silk-, and woolen-mill operatives	310,533	158,270	152,263	31	21	10	9.98	13.26	6.56
Fishermen and oystermen	41,352	41,287	65	9	9	.....	21.76	21.79	.....
Iron and steel workers	114,539	114,137	402	14	14	.....	12.22	12.26	.....
Lumbermen and raftsmen	30,651	30,651	.....	7	7	.....	22.83	22.83	.....
Machinists	101,130	101,130	.....	32	32	.....	31.64	31.64	.....
Miners	234,228	234,149	79	34	34	.....	14.51	14.52	.....
Painters	128,556	128,290	266	27	27	.....	21.00	21.04	.....
Plumbers and gasfitters	19,383	19,383	.....	2	2	.....	10.31	10.31	.....
Printers	72,726	69,270	3,456	5	5	.....	6.87	7.21	.....
Tailors, milliners, etc	419,157	85,131	334,026	145	46	99	34.59	54.03	29.63
Tinners	42,818	41,781	1,037	8	7	1	18.68	16.75	96.43

According to this table, cancer is most frequent among farmers, hotel and restaurant keepers, carpenters and joiners, physicians, clergymen, sailors, etc.; while it is comparatively rare among printers, railroad officials, clerks, government officials, factory operatives, miners, and iron and steel workers, as will be seen by the following diagram. Evidently a very considerable part of these variations depends upon the proportion of males and females engaged in the several occupations, it being borne in mind that the liability to cancer is much greater in females than in males. Another and most potent cause is the different age distribution in the several occupations, and still another is the varying distribution of occupations per 1000 of the living population in different sections of the country, as cancer is much more prevalent in the North than in the South. As the ages have not been tabulated for the living population by occupations, it is impossible to state what influence this has in the table given above. If, however, we consider the fact that the proportion of cancer among males devoted to agricultural pursuits is reported as more than double that of the average population, it seems evident that this excess is not to be accounted for by age distribution alone, but that it is rather a matter of topography and race.

FIG. 111.—DEATHS FROM CANCER PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION OF EACH OCCUPATION.



The following table and diagram show for certain states the number of the living population reported as suffering from cancer on the day of the census, and the proportions of those thus affected per 1000 of the total number reported as sick and disabled on that day. It will be seen that this corresponds, in a general way, to the geographical distribution of deaths reported as due to cancer, the proportion of those suffering from this disease being the greatest in New England and diminishing toward the South and West:

TABLE 134.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SICK, THE SICK FROM CANCER, AND THE PROPORTION OF SICK FROM CANCER TO 1000 SICK.

	REPORTED SICK.			SICK FROM CANCER.			SICK FROM CANCER PER 1000 SICK.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	257, 685	135, 338	122, 347	2, 580	965	1, 615	10. 01	7. 13	13. 20
Alabama:									
Group 1	731	422	309	7	3	4	9. 57	7. 10	12. 94
Group 2	4, 228	2, 243	1, 985	40	13	27	9. 46	5. 79	13. 60
Group 3	8, 086	4, 539	4, 147	73	25	48	8. 40	5. 50	11. 57
California:									
Group 1	3, 040	3, 003	937	25	11	14	6. 34	3. 66	14. 94
Group 2	6, 152	4, 114	2, 038	30	13	17	4. 87	3. 15	8. 34
Connecticut:									
Group 1	4, 700	2, 426	2, 334	42	13	29	8. 82	5. 35	12. 42
Group 2	3, 068	1, 471	1, 597	38	13	25	12. 38	8. 83	15. 65
Delaware	1, 237	625	612	13	4	9	10. 50	6. 40	14. 70
Georgia:									
Group 1	1, 388	628	760	11	4	7	7. 92	6. 36	9. 21
Group 2	4, 128	1, 796	2, 332	40	14	26	9. 68	7. 79	11. 14
Group 3	5, 844	2, 598	3, 246	76	21	55	13. 00	8. 08	16. 94
Illinois:									
Group 1	4, 209	2, 221	1, 988	34	17	17	8. 07	7. 65	8. 55
Group 2	5, 031	2, 686	2, 345	40	18	22	7. 95	6. 70	9. 38
Group 3	14, 777	7, 608	7, 169	160	68	92	10. 82	8. 93	12. 83
Maine:									
Group 1	6, 125	3, 199	2, 926	83	40	43	13. 55	12. 50	14. 69
Group 2	2, 466	1, 314	1, 152	41	19	22	16. 62	14. 45	19. 09
Maryland:									
Group 1	7, 204	3, 639	3, 565	62	17	45	8. 60	4. 67	12. 62
Group 2	990	528	462	8	3	5	8. 08	5. 68	10. 82
Michigan:									
Group 1	8, 827	5, 308	3, 519	58	28	30	6. 57	5. 27	8. 52
Group 2	10, 865	6, 211	4, 654	94	28	66	8. 65	4. 50	14. 18
New Hampshire:									
Group 1	3, 219	1, 547	1, 672	42	20	22	13. 04	12. 92	13. 15
Group 2	1, 607	776	831	25	11	14	15. 55	14. 17	16. 84
New Jersey:									
Group 1	7, 745	4, 145	3, 600	92	35	57	11. 87	8. 44	15. 83
Group 2	2, 978	1, 628	1, 350	30	18	12	10. 07	11. 05	8. 88
New York:									
Group 1	17, 141	9, 364	7, 777	131	46	85	7. 64	4. 91	10. 92
Group 2	2, 238	1, 091	1, 147	23	4	19	10. 27	3. 66	16. 56
Group 3	2, 303	1, 227	1, 076	31	15	16	13. 46	12. 22	14. 86
Group 4	7, 693	3, 921	3, 772	83	28	55	10. 78	7. 14	14. 58
Group 5	16, 362	8, 394	7, 968	203	67	136	12. 40	7. 98	17. 06
North Carolina:									
Group 1	4, 501	2, 014	2, 487	44	16	28	9. 77	7. 94	11. 25
Group 2	7, 312	3, 213	4, 099	63	17	46	8. 61	5. 29	11. 22
Group 3	2, 565	1, 233	1, 332	29	9	20	11. 30	7. 29	15. 01
Pennsylvania:									
Group 1	15, 187	8, 354	6, 833	173	83	90	11. 39	9. 93	13. 17
Group 2	25, 679	13, 602	12, 077	268	82	186	10. 43	6. 02	15. 40
Rhode Island	3, 039	1, 600	1, 439	33	11	22	10. 85	6. 87	15. 28
South Carolina:									
Group 1	3, 248	1, 603	1, 645	20	6	14	6. 15	3. 74	8. 51
Group 2	336	191	145	5	2	3	4. 88	10. 47	20. 68
Group 3	7, 443	3, 774	3, 669	60	25	35	8. 06	6. 62	9. 53
Vermont	3, 676	1, 805	1, 871	58	27	31	15. 77	14. 95	16. 56
Virginia:									
Group 1	2, 527	1, 207	1, 320	17	5	12	6. 72	4. 14	9. 09
Group 2	5, 080	2, 391	2, 689	59	22	37	11. 61	9. 20	13. 75
Group 3	4, 677	2, 259	2, 418	59	22	37	12. 61	9. 73	15. 30
West Virginia:									
Group 1	3, 174	1, 630	1, 544	38	14	24	11. 97	8. 58	15. 54
Group 2	3, 299	1, 790	1, 509	10	8	11	5. 75	4. 46	7. 28

FIG. 112.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN STATES THE PROPORTION OF SICK FROM CANCER IN 1000 OF SICK FROM ALL CAUSES.

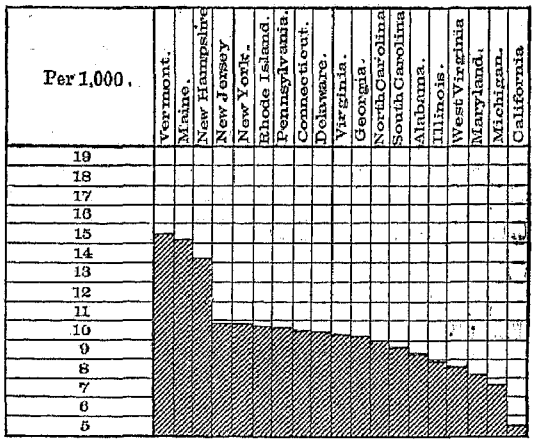


TABLE 135.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN STATES OR PORTIONS OF STATES THE NUMBER OF SICK FROM CANCER AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 SICK OF ALL AGES.

Ages.	SICK FROM CANCER.		PER 1000 OF SICK.		Ages.	SICK FROM CANCER.		PER 1000 OF SICK.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	3	1	3.1	0.6	50–55 years	91	176	94.3	108.9
5–10 years	4	6	4.1	3.7	55–60 years	95	160	98.4	99.0
10–15 years	13	8	13.4	4.9	60–65 years	120	179	124.3	110.8
15–20 years	7	21	7.2	13.0	65–70 years	125	154	129.5	95.3
20–25 years	18	27	13.4	16.7	70–75 years	125	116	129.5	71.8
25–30 years	25	37	25.9	23.2	75–80 years	97	95	100.5	58.8
30–35 years	19	65	19.6	40.2	80–85 years	65	65	67.3	40.2
35–40 years	31	105	32.1	65.0	85–90 years	28	35	29.0	21.6
40–45 years	44	163	45.5	100.9	90–95 years	11	14	11.3	8.6
45–50 years	47	186	48.7	115.1	95 and over	2	2	2.0	1.2

FIG. 113.—SICK FROM CANCER IN CERTAIN STATES OR PORTIONS OF STATES AT GROUPS OF AGES IN 1000 OF SICK OF ALL AGES.

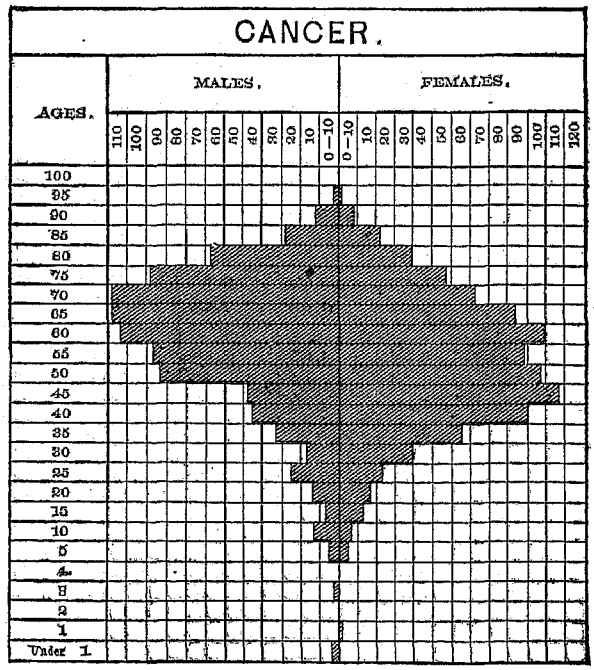
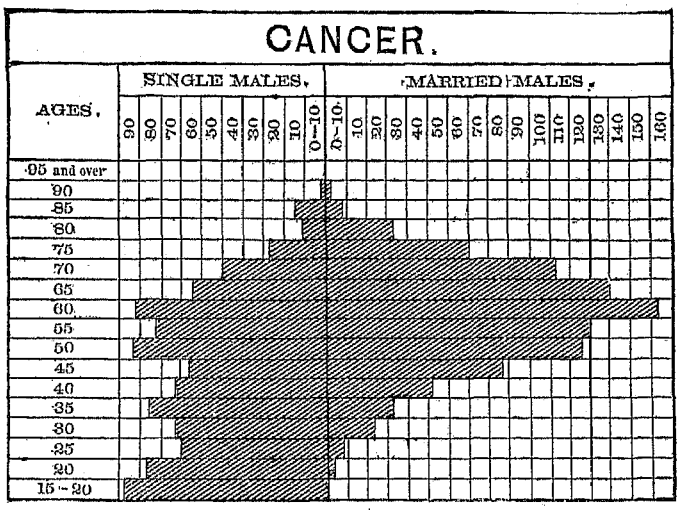


FIG. 114.—DEATHS FROM CANCER, BY AGES, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER AMONG SINGLE AND MARRIED MALES OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.



The following table and diagrams show the relation of the age at death from cancer to conjugal relations. As the conjugal relations of the living population have not been tabulated, and therefore the number of single, married, and widowed for either sex is not known, no comparisons can be made in this direction, and the interest of these computations is thus much diminished. It is clear, nevertheless, that, both in males and females, a larger proportion of deaths from cancer occur in the unmarried prior to the age of 45 than is the case for married or widows. From 45 to 55 years of age is the period of greatest mortality in married females, and from 60 to 70 in married males, after which period it rapidly diminishes in proportion to the total number of deaths from cancer. In single females, however, this diminution is much less rapid, and, if considered with regard to the number of living population furnishing the deaths, it is evident that the mortality continues steadily to increase with advancing age. It does not follow from these figures that marriage has any special influence on the production of cancer, or upon its earlier or later development in life. The absolute proportion of deaths from it in relation to the living population should be greater in the married than in the single, for the simple reason that, as a rule, it is the strongest, best, and wisest who, by a process of natural selection, marry, and who live to advanced ages, when cancer becomes proportionately more frequent:

TABLE 136.—SHOWING PROPORTION, BY AGES, OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF SINGLE MALES AND FEMALES, MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND WIDOWS, IN 1000 DEATHS FROM CANCER AT 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Ages.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		Widows.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15–20 years	97.0	56.3	.....	1.1	.....
20–25 years	87.3	47.1	4.3	9.1	1.3
25–30 years	70.3	44.1	9.8	22.9	0.9
30–35 years	72.8	45.6	24.6	45.5	9.0
35–40 years	87.3	77.6	82.6	88.1	20.4
40–45 years	72.8	91.3	51.7	119.4	49.8
45–50 years	65.5	168.0	88.9	157.4	67.5
50–55 years	94.6	94.3	126.5	157.8	100.2
55–60 years	84.0	101.9	130.8	123.6	107.9
60–65 years	92.2	85.2	162.2	106.2	124.2
65–70 years	65.5	82.1	140.3	77.4	143.7
70–75 years	50.9	79.1	112.9	49.7	129.2
75–80 years	29.1	36.5	70.7	25.8	123.8
80–85 years	12.1	35.0	32.0	11.3	74.3
85–90 years	14.5	7.6	9.8	2.4	29.9
90–95 years	2.4	6.0	2.1	1.3	10.8
95 and over	.....	1.5	0.3	.....	6.3

FIG. 115.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF SINGLE AND MARRIED FEMALES OVER 15 YEARS IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.

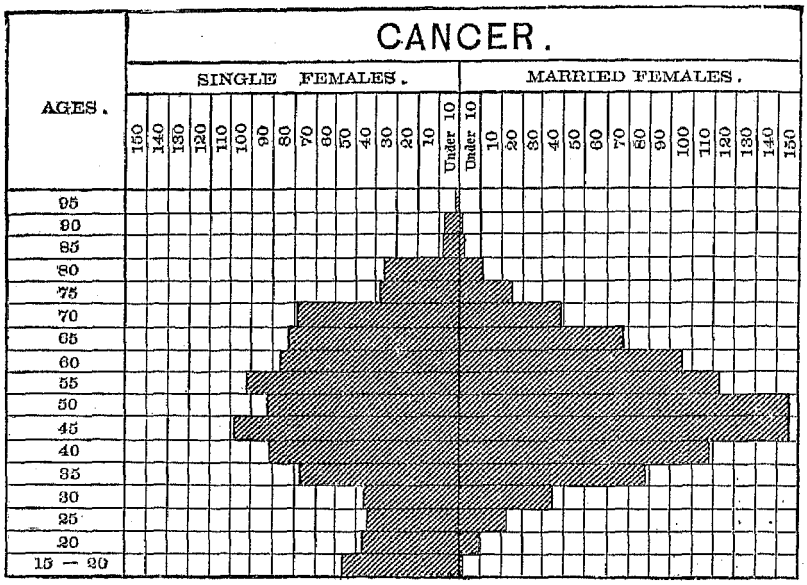
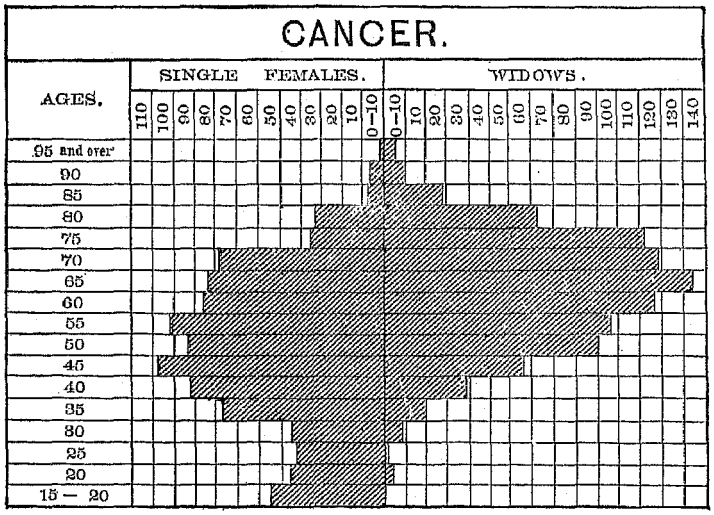


FIG. 116.—DEATHS FROM CANCER OF SINGLE FEMALES AND WIDOWS OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN 1000 DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE.



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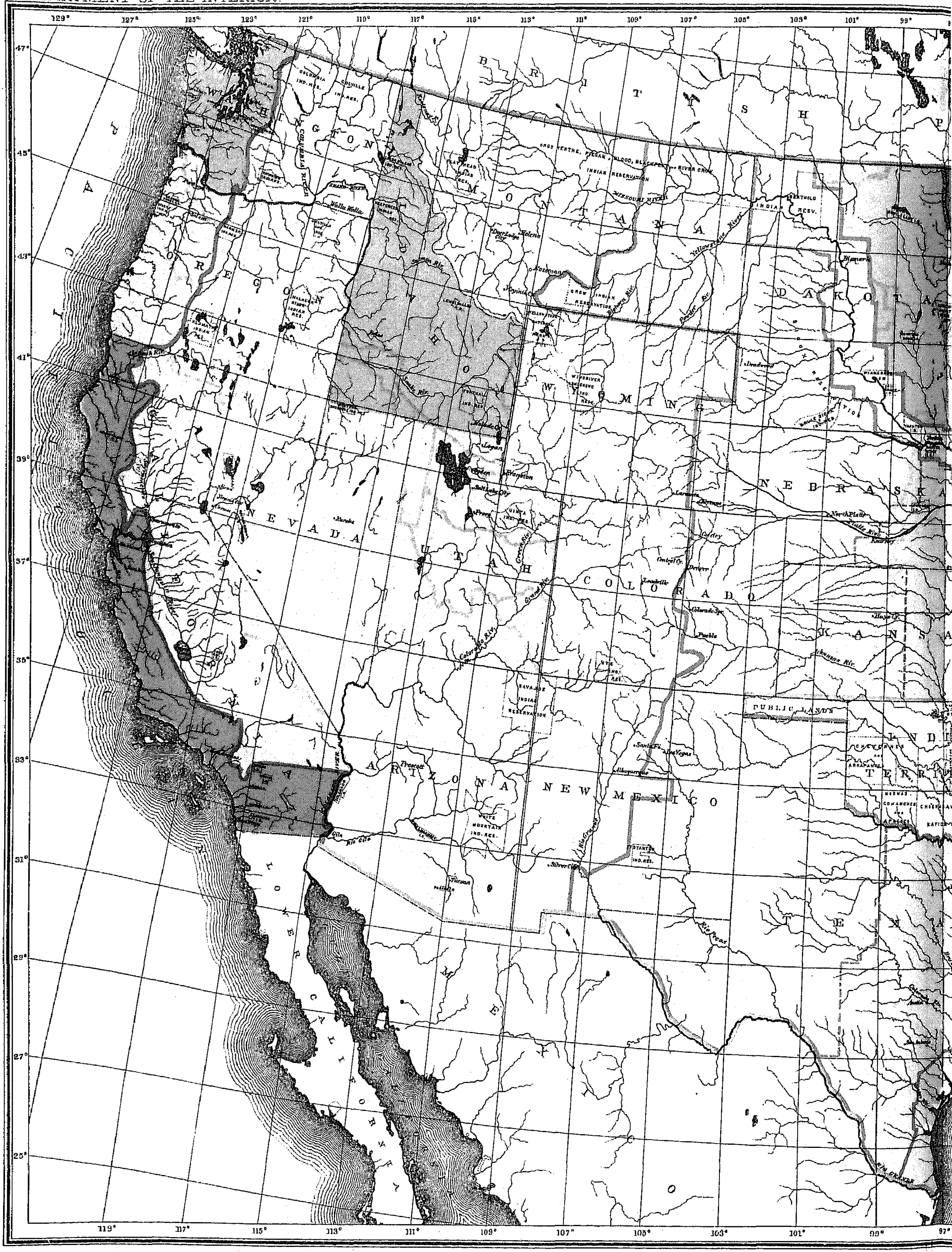
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.



No. 14.


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS
FROM
CANCER,
AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DEATHS
FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
—Under 10 per 1000.
— 10 to 15 "
— 15 to 20 "
— 20 to 25 "
— 25 to 35 "
— over 35 "

The geographical distribution of the deaths reported as due to cancer in the United States is indicated in Map No. 14, and by the following table, which shows by grand groups the proportion of deaths from this cause reported per 100,000 of living population, with distinction of rural and cities:

TABLE 137.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN EACH GRAND GROUP IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX.

Grand Groups.		POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM CANCER.			PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total		50,155,783	7,791,049	42,364,734	13,008	3,129	9,939	26.05	40.16	23.46
The United States	M.	25,518,820	3,822,026	21,695,794	4,875	1,079	3,796	19.10	28.22	17.49
	F.	24,636,963	3,968,023	20,668,940	8,193	2,050	6,143	33.25	51.66	29.72
1. North Atlantic Coast region	M.	1,265,273	363,585	901,688	428	105	318	33.43	28.87	35.26
	F.	1,351,597	405,523	946,074	841	290	688	62.22	62.38	62.15
		2,616,870	769,108	1,847,762	1,264	358	906	48.30	46.54	49.03
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	M.	2,150,337	1,255,135	895,202	612	404	208	28.46	32.18	23.23
	F.	2,225,798	1,338,800	886,998	1,127	804	323	50.63	60.05	36.41
		4,376,135	2,593,935	1,782,200	1,739	1,208	531	39.73	46.57	29.79
3. South Atlantic Coast region	M.	430,651	22,585	408,066	40	3	37	9.28	13.28	9.06
	F.	444,435	27,399	417,036	99	7	92	22.27	25.54	22.06
		875,086	49,984	825,102	139	10	129	15.88	20.00	15.63
4. Gulf Coast region	M.	528,387	100,892	427,495	84	45	39	15.89	44.60	9.12
	F.	527,647	115,198	412,449	164	87	77	31.08	75.52	18.66
		1,056,034	216,090	839,944	248	132	116	23.48	61.08	13.81
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	M.	831,940	49,073	782,867	305	11	294	36.66	22.41	37.55
	F.	837,289	51,233	786,056	504	20	484	60.19	39.03	61.57
		1,669,229	100,306	1,568,923	809	31	778	48.46	30.90	49.58
6. Central Appalachian region	M.	1,178,833	47,935	1,130,898	252	4	248	21.37	8.34	21.93
	F.	1,165,256	48,946	1,116,310	439	25	414	37.67	51.07	37.08
		2,344,089	96,881	2,247,208	691	29	662	29.47	29.93	29.45
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	M.	1,560,867	595,643	965,224	365	153	212	23.38	25.68	21.96
	F.	1,488,535	594,252	894,283	533	214	319	35.80	36.01	35.67
		3,049,402	1,189,895	1,859,507	898	367	531	29.44	30.84	28.55
8. The Interior Plateau	M.	2,821,388	669,116	2,152,272	710	166	544	25.16	24.80	25.27
	F.	2,893,295	719,300	2,173,995	1,221	350	871	42.20	48.65	40.06
		5,714,683	1,388,416	4,326,267	1,931	516	1,415	33.79	37.16	32.70
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	M.	1,342,115	.....	1,342,115	164	.....	164	12.21	.....	12.21
	F.	1,355,843	.....	1,355,843	369	.....	369	27.21	.....	27.21
		2,697,958	.....	2,697,958	533	.....	533	19.75	.....	19.75
10. The Ohio River Belt	M.	1,227,333	203,443	1,023,890	238	54	184	19.39	26.54	17.97
	F.	1,213,006	214,132	998,874	374	100	274	30.83	46.70	27.43
		2,440,339	417,575	2,022,764	612	154	458	25.07	36.87	22.64
11. Southern Interior Plateau	M.	1,795,208	.....	1,795,208	157	.....	157	8.74	.....	8.74
	F.	1,830,337	.....	1,830,337	371	.....	371	20.26	.....	20.26
		3,625,545	.....	3,625,545	528	.....	528	14.56	.....	14.56
12. South Mississippi River Belt	M.	363,673	.....	363,673	16	.....	16	4.39	.....	4.39
	F.	346,577	.....	346,577	56	.....	56	16.15	.....	16.15
		710,250	.....	710,250	72	.....	72	10.13	.....	10.13
13. North Mississippi River Belt	M.	1,033,633	227,172	806,461	197	46	151	19.05	20.24	18.72
	F.	957,284	211,706	745,578	274	88	186	28.62	41.56	24.94
		1,990,917	438,878	1,552,039	471	134	337	23.65	30.53	21.71
14. Southwest Central region	M.	1,523,961	.....	1,523,961	114	.....	114	7.48	.....	7.48
	F.	1,408,715	.....	1,408,715	203	.....	203	14.41	.....	14.41
		2,932,676	.....	2,932,676	317	.....	317	10.80	.....	10.80

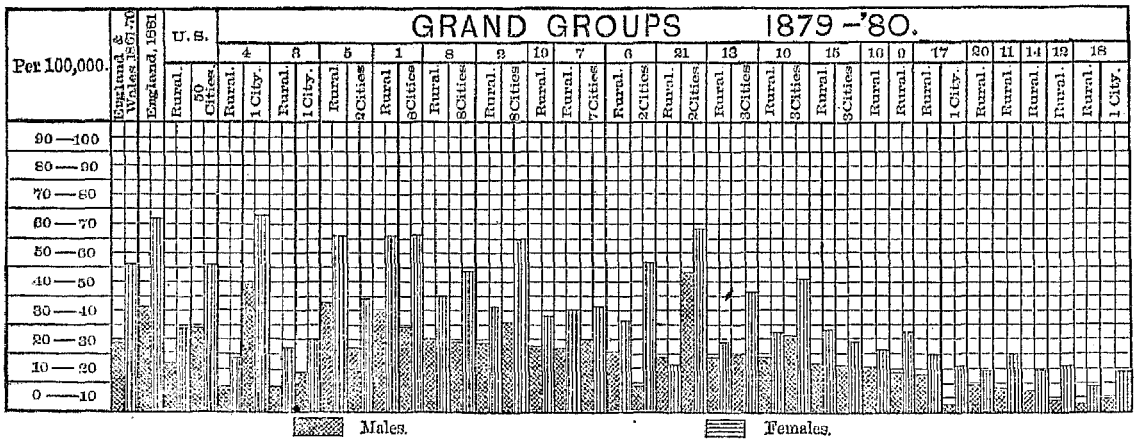
TABLE 137.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN EACH GRAND GROUP IN 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION, IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS, WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX—Continued.

Grand Groups.		POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM CANCER.			PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
15. Central region, plains and prairies	M.	2,234,368	84,184	2,150,184	375	13	362	16.78	15.44	16.83
	F.	2,169,294	85,869	2,083,425	617	21	596	28.44	24.45	28.60
		4,403,662	170,053	4,233,609	992	34	958	22.52	19.99	22.62
16. The Prairie region	M.	2,997,609	.....	2,997,609	456	.....	456	15.21	.....	15.21
	F.	2,724,227	.....	2,724,227	578	.....	578	21.21	.....	21.21
		5,721,836	.....	5,721,836	1,034	.....	1,034	18.07	.....	18.07
17. Missouri River Belt	M.	448,108	31,999	416,109	50	1	49	11.15	3.12	11.77
	F.	387,586	23,786	363,800	77	4	73	19.86	16.81	20.06
		835,694	55,785	779,909	127	5	122	15.19	8.96	15.64
18. Region of the Western Plains	M.	190,732	21,539	169,193	7	1	6	3.67	4.64	3.54
	F.	133,536	14,090	119,446	12	2	10	8.98	14.19	8.37
		324,268	35,629	288,639	19	3	16	5.85	8.42	5.54
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest	M.	594,991	.....	594,991	131	.....	131	22.01	.....	22.01
	F.	528,428	.....	528,428	177	.....	177	33.49	.....	33.49
		1,123,419	.....	1,123,419	308	.....	308	27.41	.....	27.41
20. Cordilleran region	M.	586,445	.....	586,445	55	.....	55	9.37	.....	9.37
	F.	345,465	.....	345,465	51	.....	51	14.76	.....	14.76
		931,910	.....	931,910	106	.....	106	11.37	.....	11.37
21. Pacific Coast region	M.	412,968	150,725	262,243	124	73	51	30.02	48.43	19.44
	F.	302,813	117,789	185,024	106	75	31	35.00	63.67	16.75
		715,781	268,514	447,267	230	148	82	32.13	55.11	18.33

It will be seen that cancer is especially prevalent in the New England states and on the southern Pacific coast; that it is prevalent in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the interior of Michigan, and in the southern part of Wisconsin. It is least prevalent upon the Mississippi and in the South, and the proportions are generally lower in the coast regions than in the interior.

The following diagram shows the comparison between the ratios to living population and the ratios to total number of deaths in the United States for each grand group, and for England and Wales for 11 years, which last are given for purposes of comparison:

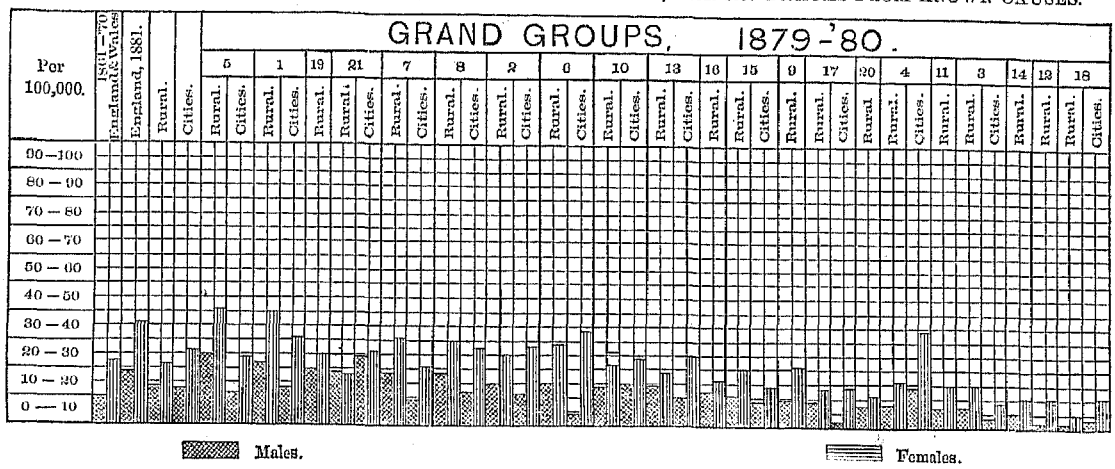
FIG. 117.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN GRAND GROUPS DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1861-'70, AND IN ENGLAND 1881, PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.



The peculiarities of the local prevalence of cancer indicated above may be explained in part by the peculiarities of the population in the several regions of the United States as regards race and age. We have seen that cancer is less frequent in the colored than in the white race, and that it is more frequent among Irish and Germans than among the average white population, which is one reason why the mortality from cancer is low in the South as compared with the North; also, as cancer is a disease the mortality from which increases with advancing age, it follows that it should cause a higher proportion of mortality in those localities having the greatest proportion of population living at advanced ages, and in the United States these localities are the New England states. A comparison of Map No. 14, showing the geographical distribution of deaths from cancer, with Map No. 16,

showing the geographical distribution of deaths from old age, will make this point clear. It follows that in any given locality a large proportion of deaths from cancer indicates to a certain extent that the locality is a healthful and a long-settled one, and has a large proportion of inhabitants of an advanced age.

FIG. 118.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES IN GRAND GROUPS DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1861-'70 TO 1870, AND IN ENGLAND 1881, PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.



As the result of an examination of the reports of deaths from cancer in England and Wales for the 10 years 1851-'60, Dr. Haviland found that in those regions having the lowest degree of mortality in relation to the living population there was an elevated situation, with a hard, rocky foundation, a single water-shed, consisting of many distinct streams flowing directly to the sea, instead of combining to form a river basin, comparatively scanty herbage, and very full exposure to strong winds; where the mortality was highest the situation was usually low, the geological formation softer and more recent, often alluvial; that the lowest mortality from cancer was in the places of greatest density of population, and that where cancer is most fatal the mortality is below the average. A high mortality from cancer is found in places subject to floods from rivers carrying much alluvial matter.

Dr. Haviland does not say whether the increased mortality from cancer in the healthful and rural districts corresponded with the increased proportion of persons living at advanced age in those localities, but it will be seen that, as far as they go, his conclusions are quite in accord with the results of the census.

In England and Wales there has been a progressive increase in the proportion of the number of deaths reported as due to cancer, as will be seen by the following table, which indicates that while there has been a diminution in the general death rate from all causes from 24.70 to 19.55 per 1000 of population, the proportion of deaths from cancer has steadily increased from 26.76 per 100,000 of population in 1847 to 53.21 in 1882. That is to say, the proportion of deaths from this cause has nearly doubled in 26 years. A part of this increase is, no doubt, due to an increased proportion of persons living at the greater ages and more liable to cancer, yet this alone can not be considered as fully explaining the increase.

TABLE 138.—SHOWING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, BY SINGLE YEARS FROM 1847 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE, THE ESTIMATED POPULATION, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, THE RATIO OF DEATHS IN 1000 OF POPULATION, AND THE RATIO OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Population.	Total number of deaths.	Deaths from cancer.	Ratio of deaths in 1000 of population.	Ratio of deaths from cancer in 100,000 of population.	Year.	Population.	Total number of deaths.	Deaths from cancer.	Ratio of deaths in 1000 of population.	Ratio of deaths from cancer in 100,000 of population.
1847....	17,131,512	423,304	4,586	24.70	26.76	1865....	20,990,946	490,009	7,922	23.38	37.74
1848....	17,340,492	398,533	4,825	22.98	27.82	1866....	21,210,020	500,689	8,293	23.60	39.09
1849....	17,552,020	440,839	4,807	25.11	27.38	1867....	21,429,508	471,075	8,545	21.98	39.87
1850....	17,927,609	368,995	4,966	20.58	27.70	1868....	21,649,377	480,622	8,880	22.20	41.01
1851....	17,982,849	395,396	5,218	21.98	29.01	1869....	21,869,607	494,828	9,314	22.62	42.56
1852....	18,205,027	407,135	5,477	22.36	30.08	1870....	22,457,366	515,329	9,598	22.94	42.73
1853....	18,403,313	421,097	5,663	22.88	30.77	1871....	22,782,812	514,879	9,691	22.59	42.53
1854....	18,618,760	437,905	5,826	23.51	31.29	1872....	23,067,895	492,265	9,993	21.33	43.32
1855....	18,786,914	425,703	6,016	22.65	32.02	1873....	23,356,414	492,520	10,455	21.08	44.76
1856....	19,045,187	390,506	5,859	20.50	30.76	1874....	23,648,009	526,632	11,011	22.26	46.56
1857....	19,304,807	419,805	6,201	21.74	32.12	1875....	23,944,459	546,453	11,220	22.82	46.85
1858....	19,523,103	449,656	6,433	23.03	32.95	1876....	24,244,010	510,315	11,411	21.04	47.06
1859....	19,746,000	440,781	6,676	22.32	33.80	1877....	24,547,309	500,496	11,961	20.38	48.76
1860....	19,902,918	422,721	6,827	21.23	34.30	1878....	24,854,307	539,872	12,594	21.72	50.67
1861....	20,119,496	435,114	7,276	21.62	36.16	1879....	25,165,336	526,255	12,629	20.91	50.18
1862....	20,336,467	436,566	7,396	21.46	36.36	1880....	25,708,666	528,624	13,102	20.56	50.96
1863....	20,554,137	473,837	7,479	23.05	36.38	1881....	26,055,466	491,935	13,542	18.88	51.97
1864....	20,772,308	495,531	8,117	23.85	39.07	1882....	26,413,861	516,654	14,057	19.55	53.21

The same thing appears in the following table, showing the relations of the number of deaths from cancer to deaths from known causes in England and Wales from 1847 to 1882. From this it will be seen that the proportion of deaths from cancer to deaths from all known causes has more than doubled during this period:

TABLE 139.—SHOWING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, BY SINGLE YEARS FROM 1847 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, AND THE RATIO OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Year.	Total number of deaths.	Deaths from known causes.	Deaths from cancer.	Ratio of deaths from cancer in 1000 deaths from known causes.	Year.	Total number of deaths.	Deaths from known causes.	Deaths from cancer.	Ratio of deaths from cancer in 1000 deaths from known causes.
1847	423,304	406,634	4,586	11.27	1865	490,909	482,509	7,922	16.41
1848	398,583	387,424	4,325	12.45	1866	500,689	492,111	8,293	16.85
1849	440,839	432,704	4,807	11.10	1867	471,075	462,939	8,545	18.45
1850	368,095	363,602	4,966	13.47	1868	480,622	473,773	8,880	18.74
1851	395,396	388,676	5,218	13.42	1869	494,828	488,117	9,314	19.08
1852	407,135	400,439	5,477	13.67	1870	515,329	507,921	9,598	18.89
1853	421,097	414,198	5,663	13.67	1871	514,879	507,713	9,691	19.08
1854	437,905	432,242	5,826	13.47	1872	492,205	485,559	9,993	20.58
1855	425,703	419,708	6,016	14.33	1873	492,520	485,735	10,455	21.52
1856	390,506	385,840	5,859	15.18	1874	526,692	519,366	11,011	21.20
1857	419,805	415,035	6,201	14.94	1875	546,453	540,403	11,220	20.76
1858	449,656	443,922	6,433	14.58	1876	510,315	505,434	11,411	22.57
1859	440,781	532,476	6,676	12.53	1877	500,496	496,097	11,961	24.11
1860	422,721	414,060	6,827	16.48	1878	539,872	539,872	12,594	23.32
1861	435,114	427,360	7,276	17.02	1879	526,255	522,044	12,629	24.19
1862	436,566	429,000	7,396	17.24	1880	528,624	525,016	13,102	24.95
1863	473,837	465,874	7,479	16.05	1881	491,935	491,935	13,542	27.52
1864	495,531	487,732	8,117	16.64	1882	516,654	516,654	14,057	27.20

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES.

Table XVIII shows for the whole United States, and for each state group, with distinction of the large cities in the group, the number of deaths from each reported cause of death, arranged alphabetically. In this table will be found the figures for some causes of death which are not given in Table VII (Part I of this report), or in the tables computed from it.

The following table shows the number of deaths reported as due to some causes of death of this class, with distinction of color, sex, and age:

TABLE 140.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES REPORTED DURING THE CENSUS YEAR 1879-'80, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, SEX, AND AGE.

Causes of death.		Total.	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Elephantiasis	Total.	10								1	1	1	2	2	2	1			
White	M.	3									1			2					
	F.	6								1			2		2	1			
Colored	M.	1										1							
	F.																		
Frozen	Total.	133	6	1	2	1		10	3	8	27	17	19	14	14	14	4	3	
White	M.	89	3	1	1			5	2	5	16	11	16	12	11	9	2		
	F.	10								2	1	3			1	2		1	
Colored	M.	29	1		1	1		3	1	1	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	
	F.	5	2					2			1					1		1	
Goitre	Total.	33	2					2		4	4	3	3	4	6	4	2		1
White	M.	6								1		1	1	1			1		1
	F.	24	1					1		3	4	2	1	3	6	3	1		
Colored	M.																		
	F.	3	1					1					1			1			
Goitre, exophthalmic	Total.	9								1	2	1	1	2		1			1
White	M.																		
	F.	7								1	2	1	1	1		1			
Colored	M.																		
	F.	2												1					1

TABLE 140.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES REPORTED DURING THE CENSUS YEAR 1879-'80, WITH DISTINCTION OF COLOR, SEX, AND AGE—Continued.

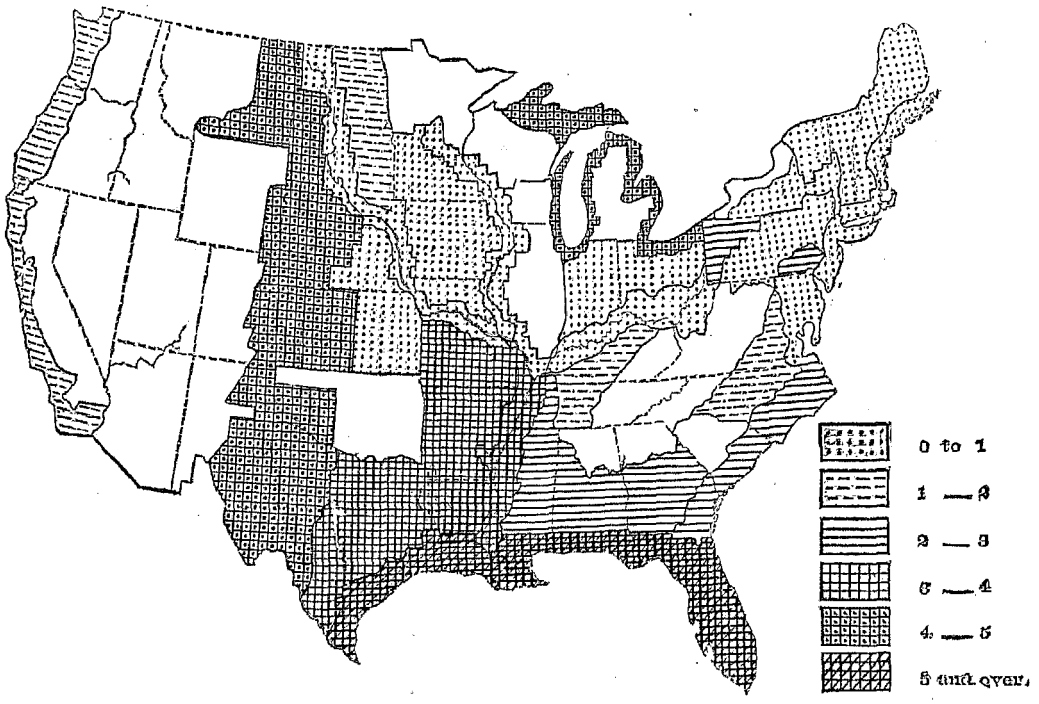
Causes of death.		Total.	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Hydrophobia	Total.	80	1	1	1	3	3	9	11	14	4	13	6	9	7	5	1	.....	1
White	M.	45	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	6	6	2	9	2	6	6	2	1	.....	.....
	F.	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	F.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leprosy	Total.	16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
White	M.	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colored	M.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leucocythemia	Total.	122	.....	4	4	3	.....	11	7	12	33	15	14	14	13	3	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	50	.....	4	1	2	.....	7	5	6	6	2	7	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....
	F.	65	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	26	12	7	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lightning	Total.	300	2	5	6	3	4	20	26	76	84	35	22	20	8	6	1	1	1
White	M.	202	1	1	1	2	3	8	11	53	61	27	16	13	8	3	1	.....	1
	F.	59	1	4	5	.....	1	11	8	14	14	4	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	5	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Malignant pustule	Total.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	Total.	115	24	21	7	10	4	66	18	9	9	4	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	49	9	11	5	4	2	31	4	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	F.	38	6	5	2	3	2	18	10	4	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	14	5	2	.....	1	.....	8	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	14	4	3	.....	2	.....	9	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noma	Total.	137	71	18	12	4	5	110	11	.....	2	1	4	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	69	37	10	7	2	1	57	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
	F.	63	32	8	3	2	4	49	5	.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets	Total.	162	48	38	29	13	8	136	12	9	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	60	22	11	8	5	3	49	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F.	47	15	10	4	5	3	37	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	28	9	8	8	1	.....	26	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	27	2	9	9	2	2	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhlitis	Total.	59	2	3	.....	.....	2	7	9	12	7	6	7	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	38	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	5	5	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	18	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	8	2	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vomiting in pregnancy	Total.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HYDROPHOBIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to hydrophobia during the census year was 80.

The relative proportion of deaths attributed to this cause in different parts of the country is shown by the following cartogram (fig. 119). It will be seen that the greatest proportion of deaths occurred in the Gulf Coast region and in the region of the Western plains.

FIG. 119.—DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.



According to the distribution by months, the greatest proportion of deaths from hydrophobia occurred in August, viz, 16.2, followed by April and June with 11.2 each, and January with 10.0 per 100 of all deaths from this cause. The lowest proportions were 2.5 for December and 3.7 for March.

TABLE 141.—SHOWING FOR GRAND GROUPS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	Deaths from hydrophobia.	Per 1000 deaths from known causes.	Grand Groups.	Deaths from hydrophobia.	Per 1000 deaths from known causes.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	4	0.09	15. Central region, plains and prairies... Ind.	3	0.08
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2	0.02	Ohio.	3	
3. South Atlantic Coast region	3	0.22	Ky.	4	0.09
4. Gulf Coast region	7	0.50	Tenn.	4	
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	1	0.04	Wis.	3	
6. Central Appalachian region	3	0.09	Ill.	3	
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes. N. Y.	4		Iowa.	2	
Balance	12	0.36	Dak.	1	
8. The Interior Plateau. N. Y.	5	0.09	16. The Prairie region. Mo.	3	0.08
Pa.	2	0.17	Minn.	2	
N. C.	2		Kans.	1	
Va.	2	0.10	Nebr.	1	0.06
9. Southern Central Appalachian region			17. Missouri River Belt	1	0.08
10. The Ohio River Belt	2	0.06	18. Region of the Western Plains	2	0.44
11. Southern Interior Plateau	7	0.15	19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest. Mich.	2	
12. South Mississippi River Belt	3	0.28	Minn.	3	
13. North Mississippi River Belt	1	0.03	Wis.	4	
14. Southwest Central region	12	0.28	20. Cordilleran region		
			21. Pacific Coast region	1	0.11

LIGHTNING.

The total number of deaths reported as caused by lightning was 300. From the following table and cartogram, which show the geographical distribution of this cause of death, it will be seen that it was most frequent throughout the belt extending from the northern part of Minnesota and Wisconsin to the southeastern portion of Arizona, including the heavily-timbered Northwest, the Prairie region, and the Western plains. Over three-fourths of all deaths from lightning occurred during the months of May, June, July, and August, the highest percentage being in July, viz, 25.6:

TABLE 142.—SHOWING FOR GRAND GROUPS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING IN 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

Grand Groups.	Deaths from lightning.	Per 1000 deaths from known causes.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	3	0.07
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	9	0.10
3. South Atlantic Coast region	6	0.45
4. Gulf Coast region	10	0.64
5. Northeastern Hills and Plateaus	11	0.43
6. Central Appalachian region	9	0.28
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes. N. Y. 4	1	0.10
Balance	8	0.24
8. The Interior Plateau. N. Y. 5	9	0.40
Pa. 2	10	0.24
N. C. 2	7	0.33
Va. 2		
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	12	0.40
10. The Ohio River Belt	11	0.32
11. Southern Interior Plateau	18	0.40
12. South Mississippi River Belt	3	0.28
13. North Mississippi River Belt	12	0.41
14. Southwest Central region	12	0.28
15. Central region, plains and prairies. Ind. 3	15	0.40
Ohio. 3		
Ky. 4	10	0.48
Tenn. 4		
Wis. 3	27	0.90
Ill. 3		
16. The Prairie region. Iowa. 2	33	1.32
Dak. 1		
Mo. 3		
Minn. 2		
Kans. 1	23	1.40
Nebr. 1		
17. Missouri River Belt	7	0.60
18. Region of the Western Plains	10	2.24
19. Heavily-timbered region of the Northwest. Mich. 2	4	0.41
Minn. 3		
Wis. 4	11	3.94
20. Cordilleran region	9	0.80
21. Pacific Coast region		

FIG. 120.—DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING PER 1000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES. IN 6 SHADES.

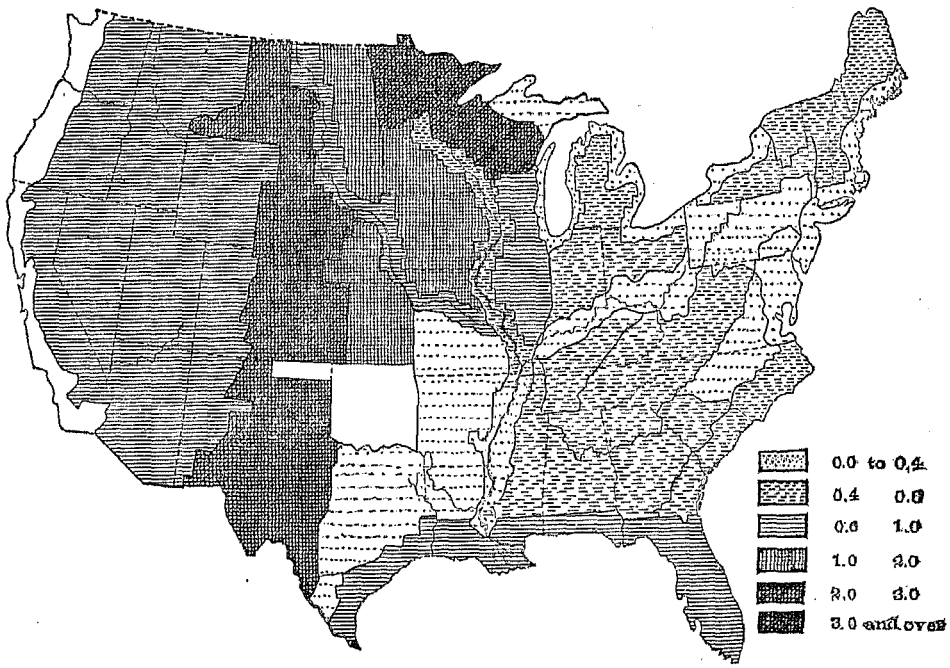


TABLE 143.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES DURING THE CENSUS YEAR, WITH DISTINCTION OF MONTHS.

Causes of death.	Total.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	October, 1879.	November, 1879.	December, 1879.	January, 1880.	February, 1880.	March, 1880.	April, 1880.	May, 1880.
Frozen	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	23	25	12	5	2
Hydrophobia	80	9	7	13	5	7	6	2	8	6	3	9	5
Lightning	300	52	77	45	10	10	.....	5	.....	.....	8	27	66
Mumps	115	6	6	5	8	6	4	7	14	15	10	18	16
Noma	137	14	6	22	16	16	16	3	8	8	8	10	10
Typhlitis	59	3	8	9	2	4	7	.....	7	2	4	4	9